

File 329

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

To be used with recorded cassette set.

Pre-publication Draft

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INTRODUCTION

This is an introductory course in Kohistani, in particular, the form of the language spoken around Pattan in Kohistan. This handbook is to be used in conjunction with taped lessons, and is not designed to be used on its own.

THE AIM OF THE LESSONS

This course has been prepared for the language learner who cannot initially use a bilingual approach to learning Kohistani. For example, a woman who spends her time with the women in their houses will find herself in a largely a monolingual situation. A man learning Kohistani can usually work bilingually through Urdu. If you do not have the skills to begin to learn a language monolingually, then these lessons are for you. They aim to help you to grasp enough Kohistani to be able to use it when talking to Kohistani people. Men can use this course as well. Distinctions in gender on verbs is given in both masculine and feminine forms until the learner is used to the differences.

I must stress that this course is only introductory, aimed at giving you enough language to go on learning it yourself with Kohistani speakers. There are no short cuts in learning to speak a language well. It is presumed that you, the learner, will consciously expand your language speaking ability over time contact with Kohistani speakers.

A WORD ABOUT THE LESSONS

I have deliberately kept the new information in lessons to a manageable unit. Thus the steps are easy, without a great memory load. It is essential that you repeat aloud after every utterance on the tapes, and to practise a lesson until you are confident you can use that unit of language well. Move onto a new lesson only when the previous one is known. The amount of time you will spend on one lesson depends on you and how much time you need individually to learn it. Some lessons are longer than others because there is a lot of practice included. Do not skip over anything. You will find you will need all this basic information in speaking with Kohistani women. Lessons 11 and 12 are slanted towards medical workers. However they are relevant to everyone and they are elementary. Don't avoid them as they introduce some body parts which you will need to know. Women talk about their health so you will need to know how to respond.

The speaker on the cassettes is Anayatullah, a young man from Pattan. He has helped me greatly in preparing these lessons. I also wish to thank his sisters and other relatives who persevered with my attempts at monolingual learning in their home.

A WORD ABOUT THE LANGUAGE DATA

All the material used in these lessons has been checked for accuracy, but that does not mean that there are no errors and I do not claim that this is the final form of the lessons. If you discover errors in the data, please make note of them and let me know. Also if you have ideas for improving the lessons, please let me know them also. You, as the user of the lessons, have valuable input into their improvement.

Long vowels are indicated by a double letter eg, gulaa

Retroflexion (backing) of consonants is indicated by a dot under the letter eg, ṭ

Nasalization is indicated by a tilde above the vowel eg, õ

You can work out the value of all the other letters by listening to the tapes.

The cassette tapes were recorded in less than ideal conditions, but the noises in the background are genuine Kohistani noises! I wish you every success in learning Kohistani.

Carol Morris

September, 1990

LESSON ONE

samuth sabak

GREETINGS

The first group of utterances are at normal speaking pace. Listen to this over and over to tune into the language.

Greeting: asalaam walekum Moslem greeting and response

Response: walekum asalaam

Question: tīī gīi haal thīi How are you?

Response: ma damāā thīi I am well.

Question: tīī yēī gīi haal thīi How is your mother?

Response: mīi yaa damāā thīi My mother is well.

Question: tīī abēī gīi haal thīi How is your father?

Response: mīi abaa damāā thu My father is well.

Question: tsei buṭō gīi haal thīi How is everyone? (the family)

Response: be buṭ damāā the We are all well.

Now each new expression is taken separately and repeated slowly three times. You are to respond by repeating each expression in the space given to you on the tape.

1. asalaam walekum
walekum asalaam
2. tĩĩ gii haal thii
3. ma damāā thii
4. tĩĩ gii haal thii
ma damāā thu (man answering)
5. tĩĩ yēĩ gii haal thii
6. mii yaa damāā thii
7. tĩĩ abēĩ gii haal thii
8. mii abaa damāā thu
9. tsēĩ buṭō gii haal thii
10. be buṭ damāā the

This next section is for you to respond to without hearing the expression first. Do not go on to this until you have learnt the expressions well.

1. How is your mother?
2. How is your father?
3. How is everyone?
4. My mother is well.
5. My father is well.
6. We are all well.

This section is to test your response. You are given the word and you have to ask "How is your?"

1. father
2. mother
3. everyone

For the next three words, respond with the answer to the question.

1. father

2. mother

Finally the whole unit of speech is recorded at normal speed. Practise by listening and speak along with the words. When you can do it quickly you have mastered Lesson 1.

VOCABULARY

miī 'my'
tīl 'your' (sing)
tsēl 'your' (pl)
be 'we'

yaa 'mother'
abaa 'father'
haal 'health'

thil 'is' (f)
thu (m)
the (pl)

gil 'how'
damāa 'well'
but 'all'

NOTES

1. Inflected forms.

yaa 'mother', abaa 'father', and but 'all' change form when used in a phrase. Note how they change.

2. Verbs

Verbs agree with their subjects in person and number. Notice the feminine, masculine and plural forms of the verb 'to be'.

3. thil

Individuals differ in the way they say this word. Some say chil and others say thil. I have chosen to write it as thil to follow the pattern of thu and the. You will pronounce it as the person you are speaking with pronounces it.

LESSON TWO

duyō sabak

Asking "What is this?" and "What is that?"

The expression is given first at normal speed. Listen often to tune into the language.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu kukwii thii It is a hen.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu baangii thu It is a cock.

Each new expression is said for you to repeat three times.

shu gii thu
shu kukwii thii

shu gii thu
shu baangii thu

Four more animal names are introduced. Repeat as before.

shu gii thu
shu beru thu It is a sheep.

shu gii thu
shu tshail thii It is a goat.

shu gii thu
shu pishu thii It is a cat.

shu gii thii**
shu gaa thii It is a cow.

**If you know the gender of the object, you can ask using the appropriate form of the verb. You can use the masculine form thu if you don't know the gender.

In the next section the name of the animal is given. You respond with the answer "It is a" Then listen to the Kohistani and repeat it again.

cow	(your answer)	(LISTEN)	(REPEAT)
cat			
sheep			
hen			
cock			
goat			

The next section introduces the plural "these". Plural forms of the names of the animals are also given, and the plural form of the verb.

shēl gīl the What are these?

shēl gae the These are cows.

shēl gīl the

shēl tshel the These are goats.

shēl gīl the

shēl kukō the These are hens.

shēl gīl the

shēl berō the These are sheep.

shēl gīl the

shēl pishō the These are cats.

The next section introduces "that" piishu. It acts like shu. Respond when the animal name is given.

	piishu gii thu	What is that?
cow	piishu gaa thii	That is a cow.
	piishu gii thu	
hen	piishu kukwii thii	
	piishu gii thu	
goat	piishu tshail thii	
	piishu gii thu	
cat	piishu pishu thii	
	piishu gii thu	
cock	piishu baangii thu	
	piishu gii thu	
sheep	piishu beru thu	

The next section introduces the plural "those" piishei

	piishei gii the	What are those?
cows	piishei gae the	
	piishei gii the	
sheep	piishei berō the	
	piishei gii the	
hens	piishei kukō the	
	piishei gii the	
goats	piishei tshel the	

In the next section you are asked a question and then given the cue word. Answer the questions using that word in Kohistani. Listen to the answer and repeat it.

^{this} shu gil thu	cat
^{that} piishu gil thu	cow
^{those} shēl gil the	goats
^{those} piishēl gil the	hens
shu gil thu	cock
piishu gil thu	hen
piishēl gil the	sheep
shu gil thu	sheep

VOCABULARY

beru	'sheep' (m)	[berō]	shu	'this'
kukwil	'hen'	[kukō]	piishu	'that'
baangil	'cock'	[kukō]	shēl	'that'
pishu	'cat' (f)	[pishō]	piishēl	'those'
gaa	'cow' (f)	[gae]	pil on its own means 'over there'	
tshall	'goat' (f)	[tshel]		

NOTES

1. Plurals of Nouns

Notice that the plural is not formed in a regular fashion. You will have to learn the plural of each noun to begin with.

LESSON THREE

cpeyō sabak

What is you name?"

The group of expressions is said quickly and then broken up for you to repeat them.

1. Statement: mii naa anayatullah thu

"My name is Anayatullah."

Question: tñi naa gii thu

"What is your name?"

Response: mii naa akbar thu

"My name is Akbar."

mii naa anayatullah thu
tñi naa gii thu
mii naa akbar thu

2. Statement: mii naa Helga thu

"My name is Helga."

Question: tñi naa gii thu

"What is your name?"

Response: mii naa sahela thu

"My name is Sahela."

mii naa helga thu
tñi naa gii thu
mii naa sahela thu

3. Question: asii naa gii thu

"What is his name?"

Response: asii naa jaaved thu

"His name is Javed."

asii naa gii thu
asii naa jaaved thu

4. Question: asii naa gii thu

"What is her name?"

Response: asii naa biibii thu

"Her name is Bibi."

asii naa gii thu
asii naa biibii thu

5. Question: pii asii naa gii thu

"What is that one's name?"

Response: pii asii naa akbar thu

"That one's name is Akbar."

pii asii naa gii thu
pii asii naa akbar thu

SOME FEMALE RELATIVES

1. Question: *shu kãã thii* "Who is this?"
 Response: *shu mii yaa thii* "This is my mother."
shu kãã thii
shu mii yaa thii
2. *shu kãã thii* "Who is this?"
shu mii bheṭu thii "This is my sister."
shu kãã thii
shu mii bheṭu thii
3. Question: *shu kãã thii* "Who is this?"
 Response: *shu mii maphu thii* "This is my mother's sister."
shu kãã thii
shu mii maphu thii
4. *shu kãã thii* "Who is this?"
shu mii phayu thii "This is my father's sister."
shu kãã thii
shu mii phayu thii
5. Question: *shu kãã thii* "Who is this?"
 Response: *shu mii dhii thii* "This is my daughter."
shu kãã thii
shu mii dhii thii

The next section requires you to answer the question using the words given.

<i>shu kãã thii</i>	my mother	(your response)
<i>shu kãã thii</i>	my sister	
<i>shu kãã thii</i>	my mother's sister	
<i>shu kãã thii</i>	my father's sister	
<i>shu kãã thii</i>	my daughter	

SOME MALE RELATIVES

1. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii abaa thu*

"This is my father."

shu kãa thu
shu mii abaa thu

2. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii puch thu*

"This is my son."

shu kãa thu
shu mii puch thu

3. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mi zhaatu thu*

"This is my brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi zhaatu thu

4. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii pichaa thu*

"This is my father's brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi pichaa thu

5. Question: *shu kãa thu*

"Who is this?"

Response: *shu mii momaa thu*

"This is my mother's brother."

shu kãa thu
shu mi momaa thu

The next section requires you to answer the questions using the words given.

shu kãa thu

my father

(your response)

shu kãa thu

my son

shu kãa thu

my mother's brother

shu kãa thu

my father's brother

shu kãa thu

my brother

Next, the names of the relatives are given, followed by the Kohistani response. Respond when you are given the English cue.

brother	zhaa
sister	bhetu
mother's sister	maphu
mother's brother	momaa
daughter	dhii
son	puch
father's brother	pichaa
father's sister	phayu

VOCABULARY

naa	'name'	momaa	'mother's brother'	asii	'his/her'
bhetu	'sister'	phayu	'father's sister'	kaa	'who' <i>should be kaa</i>
dhii	'daughter'	pichaa	'father's brother'	pil	'that one' <i>I think</i>
zhaa	'brother'	puch	'son'		
maphu	'mother's brother'				

NOTES

1. People don't usually like you to ask them their names outright. Offer your own name first. It is easier to ask a third person the name of someone.
2. A woman often will not say her husband's name.
3. A boy is often called puch even if he is not the son of the person speaking.
4. In the expression, "What is your name?", the masculine form of the verb is used because the subject of the sentence is naa 'name'.

LESSON FOUR tsaurō sabak

VISITING

The following are some expressions used when you visit. They are in conversational units.

1. Greeting: tīī gīī haal thīī "How are you?"
Response: mā damāā thīī "I'm well."
Invitation: bheī "Sit down."
Response: shukriyaa "Thank you."

There is only one new expression here. Repeat it.

2 bheī

2. Invitation: tu che pwein āā **"You will drink tea, won't you?"
Response: āā mā che pwein **"Yes, I'll drink tea."

(**Literally, "You drink tea?" "Yes, I drink tea.")

- Invitation: che pu - muth che pu "Drink tea! Drink more tea!"
Response: mā muth che nīī pwein "I won't drink more tea."

tu che pwein āā
āā mā che pwein
che pu - muth che pu
mā muth che nīī pwein

If you want more tea, then you say,

āā mā muth che pwein "Yes, I'll drink more tea."

Respond to the invitation:

tu che pwein āā	āā mā muth che pwein
muth che pu (negative answer)	mā muth che nīī pwein
muth che pu (positive answer)	āā mā muth che pwein

3. Invitation: tu gwel khein ãã "You will eat some food?"
 Response: ãã ma gwel khein "Yes, I'll have some food."
 Invitation: gwel khaa "Eat the food!"
 Response: shu gwel tsei sugel thii "This food is very tasty."
 tu gwel khein aa
 aa ma gwel khein
 gwel khaa
 shu gwel tsei sugel thii

Using the last expression, you can substitute different foods for gwel

- shu masu tso sugaa thu This meat is very tasty.
 shu daal tso sugaa thu This daal is very tasty.
 shu bendii tsei sugel thii This bindi is very tasty.
 shēi bangaaraa tsei sugel the This eggplant is very tasty.*
 shēi tamaatra tsei sugaa the This tomato is very tasty.**

* eggplant is plural, feminine

** tomato is plural, masculine

4. Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: ma gwel khagale ii thii (f) "I have already eaten."
 ma gwel khagale ii thu (m) (You ate before you came.)
 Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: nei ma chupel thii (f) "No, I am full."
 nei ma chupel thu (m)
 muth gwel khaa
 ma gwel khagale ii thii
 ma gwel khagale ii thu
 nei ma chupel thii
 nei ma chupel thu

Provide the answers to the following:

- muth gwel khaa (chupel) (your answer)
 muth gwel khaa (khagale) (your answer)

A final expression:

hfi mii ge ijaazat de "May I go now?" (Now give me permission to go)

Finally, review the lesson.

Q: tfi gi haal thii
bhei
tu che pwein aa
muth che pwein aa
tu gwel khein aa
muth gwel khaa

Response: aa ma damaa thii
shukriyaa
aa ma che pwein
aa ma muth che pwein
aa ma muth gwel khein
nei ma chupel thu

Respond with the expression for taking your leave.

ijaazat

VOCABULARY

bhei 'sit' (imperative)
khaa 'eat' (imperative)
pu 'drink' (imperative)
khein 'eat' (present, feminine)
pwein 'drink' (present, feminine)
khagale 'having eaten'

che 'tea' CA
gwel 'food/roti' t'ik:
masu 'meat' m'oz
daal 'daal/lentils' daal
bendi 'bindi'
bangaaraa 'eggplant' shob badugun

tu 'you'
ma 'I'
mii ge 'to me'

aa 'question marker at end of sentence'
aa 'yes' (in response to a question)

muth 'more'
nii 'no/not'
nei 'no' (response)
chupel 'full'
hfi 'now'

tso 'very' (masculine)
taei 'very' (all other genders)
suga 'tasty/good' (masculine)
sugai 'tasty/good' (all other genders)

NOTES

1. ma gwel khagale ii thii literally means 'Having eaten food, I came.' The participle is used often in Kohistani. There are more examples later in the lessons.

2. Notice how the adjectives tso 'big' and suga 'good' vary.

LESSON FIVE pāzō sabak

How Many? Numbers 1-10

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mii pāz masma the

I have five children

tñi katuk masma the
mii pāz masma the

Question: tñi katuk pucha the

How many sons do you have?

Response: mii čaa pucha the

I have three sons

tñi katuk pucha the
mii čaa pucha the

Question: tñi katuk dhiya thii

How many daughters do you have?

Response: mii du dhiya thii

I have two daughters.

tñi katuk dhiya thii
mii du dhiya thii

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: (1) mii ek masum thu

I have one (male) child.

(2) mii ek puch thu

I have one son.

(3) mii ek dhi thii

I have one daughter

tñi katuk masma the
mii ek masum thu
mii ek puch thu
mii ek dhi thii

Numbers 1 to 10. Listen, then repeat.

1	ek	6	shō
2	du	7	saath
3	chaa	8	aath
4	tsaur	9	nau
5	pāaz	10	desh

Response Drill. Respond with the full answer, substituting the number given.

tīī katuk masma the (ek)

tīī katuk masma the (du)

tīī katuk masma the (chaa)

tīī katuk masma the (tsaur)

tīī katuk masma the (pāaz)

If you are single, you can use the following responses.

Question: tīī katuk masma the How many children do you have?

Response: mīī masma nīī the I have no children.

Question: gin Why?

Response: ma ziyal karil nīī thīī I am not married.

tīī katuk masma the

mīī masma nīī the

gin

ma ziyal karil nīī thīī

VOCABULARY

masum 'child'
masma 'children'

dhi 'daughter'
dhiyaa 'daughters'

katuk 'how many'

gin 'why'

ek 'one'
du 'two'
chaa 'three'
tsaur 'four'
pāaz 'five'
shō 'six'
saath 'seven'
aath 'eight'
nau 'nine'
desh 'ten'

LESSON SIX sheyō sabak

This is my family. mii xandaana the

It is good to have a family photograph, or several photographs, to use whenever you visit people, especially for the first time. The following text contains much that you will need in talking about your family. Listen to the text often until it becomes comprehensible to you.

mii xandaan man du bheṭi thii aur du zhado the

In my family are two sisters and two brothers (excluding me).

ma buṭō ghei thii

I am the oldest. (f)

mii du bheṭo ziyal karil thii

My two sisters are married.

mii leker bheṭo masma nii the

My little sister has no children.

mii buṭō leker bheṭo du masma the -
du dhiyaa thii

My youngest sister has two children - two daughters.

mii ghe zhado ziyal karel thu

My big brother is married.

tasii du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii

He has two children - a son and a daughter.

mii leker zhaṭu hom ziyal karel thu

My little brother is married also.

tasii tsaur masma the - chaa pucha the aur
ek dhii thii

He has four children - three sons and one daughter.

Practice No.1 Repeat after each utterance.

mii du bheṭō ek zhaṭu thu

I have two sisters and one brother.

mii ek bheṭu aur chaa zhaṭō the

I have one sister and three brothers.

be tsaur zhaṭō aur chaa bheṭō the

We have 4 brothers and 3 sisters.

mii ek bheṭu ek zhatu thu

I have one sister and one brother.

Practice No.2

shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	This is my big brother.
shu mii manzwal zhaṭu the	This is my middle brother.
shu mii buṭṭo leker zhaṭu thu	This is my youngest brother.
shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	
shu mii manzwal zhaṭu thu	
shu mii buṭṭo leker zhaṭu thu	
shu mii ghei bheṭu thii	This is my oldest sister.
shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii	This is my middle sister.
shu mii buṭṭo leker bheṭu thii	This is my youngest sister.
shu mii buṭṭo ghei bheṭu thii	
shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii	
shu mii buṭṭo leker bheṭu thii	

Practice No.3. Listen to the full text many times.

shei futo mii xandaana the
 mii xandaan man du bheṭṭo thii aur du zhaṭṭo the
 ma buṭṭo ghei thii
 mii du bheṭṭo ziyal karel thii
 mii leker bheṭṭo masma nii the
 mii buṭṭo leker bheṭo du masma the - du dhii thii
 mii ghei zhaṭo ziyal karel thu
 tasii du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii
 mii leker zhaṭu hōm ziyal karel thu
 tasii tsaur masma the - chaa pucha the aur ek dhii thii

A further expression to use.

shu mii bheṭo xavaan thu	This is my sister's husband.
shu mii zhaṭu gheru thii	This is my brother's wife.
shu mii bheṭo xavaan thu	
shu mii zhaṭu gheru thii	

VOCABULARY

xandean	'family'	gho	'big'	man	'in'
xavaan	'husband'	ghei	'big' (in phrase)	aur	'and'
gheru	'wife/woman'	buṭō ghei	'oldest'	hom	'also'
futo	'photograph'	lek	'small'		
		buṭō leker	'smallest'		
tasii	'to him/her'	manzwal	'middle'		

NOTES

1. lek 'small' changes its form in use with nouns. Notice the changes, especially in the construction buṭō leker 'smallest'.
2. gho 'big' also changes. Note the two other forms ghei and ghe.

LESSON SEVEN saathō sabak

"How old' are you?" Numbers 11-30

Question: asii katuk kaala umōr thii

How old is she?

Response: asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

She is eleven years old.

asii katuk kaala umor thii
asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thii (f)

How old are you?

Response: mii duiibiish kaala umor thii (f)

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thii
mii duiibiish kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you?

Response: ma duiibiish kaal thu

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thu
ma duiibiish kaal thu

Question: tii yaa katuk kaal thii

How old is your mother?

Response: mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

My mother is 70 years old.

tii yaa katuk kaal thii
mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii(This example is given only for
illustration at this stage.)

Numbers 11-20. Listed once at fast speed then three times slowly.

11	agaalesh	16	shōesh
12	duaalesh	17	sataalesh
13	chegolesh	18	aatāalesh
14	tsandesh	19	aambiish
15	pāāzalesh	20	biish

Question: ^{to him/her} asif katuk kaala umor thu

How old is he/she?

Question: ^{he/she} u katuk kaal thu

How old is he/she? **

asif katuk kaala umor thu
u katuk kaal thu

Answer the questions.

Q: u katuk kaal thu (duaalesh) 12 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (tsandesh) 14 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (shōesh) 16 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (aṭhaaless) 18 A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (biish) 20 A:

Q: asif katuk kaala umor thu (agaalesh) 11 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaal thu (chegolesh) 13 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaal thu (pāāzaalesh) 15 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaala thu (sataalesh) 17 A:

Q: asif umor katuk kaala thu (ambiish) 19 A:

Numbers 21-30

21	ekubiish	26	shōibiish
22	duiibiish	27	saatubiish
23	cheiibiish	28	aathubiish
24	tsaurubiish	29	nauibiish
25	pāāzubiish	30	deshubiish

Answer the questions.

Q: tīi katuk kaala umor thii

How old are you?

Q: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you? (short form)

tu katuk kaal thu

(dubiish) 22

tu katuk kaal thu

(tsaurubiish) 24

tu katuk kaal thu

(shōibiish) 26

tu katuk kaal lthu

(aatubiish) 28

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(ekubiish) 21

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(chelbiish) 23

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(pāzubiish) 25

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(saatubiish) 27

tii katuk kaala umor thii

(naulibiish) 29

Respond this time with only the English cue.

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(17)

tii dhii katuk kaala umor thii

(23)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(14)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(24)

tii zhaaṭu katuk kaala umor thii

(18)

tii puche katuk kaala umor thii

(15)

tii zhaaṭe katuk kaala umor thii

(19)

tii bheṭo katuk kaala umor thii

(11)

VOCABULARY

katuk	'how many'	kaal	'year'	asli	'to him/her'
		umor	'age'	u	'he/she'
				tu	'you'
				tīl	'to you'
11	aganlesh	21	ekubiish		
12	duaalesh	22	duibiish		
13	chegolesh	23	cheliibiish		
14	tsandesh	24	tsaurubiish		
15	pāāzalesh	25	pāāzubiish		
16	shōesh	26	shōibiish		
17	sataalesh	27	satubiish		
18	aaṭaalesh	28	aaṭubiish		
19	aambiish	29	nauiibiish		
20	biish	30	deshubiish		

NOTES

** There are two ways to ask "How old is he/she". One literally means: 'to him how many years age is' and the other: 'he how many years is'.

LESSON EIGHT aathō sabak

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. ma kohistē zib chichein I'm learning Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib chichaana I'm learning Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib chichein
 ma kohistē zib chichaana
2. gata mana Say it again.
 suplo mana Say it slowly.
 gata mana
 suplo mana
3. tii zib chichiyāa shukriyaa Thank you for teaching me your language.
4. ma kohistē zib porzein I understand Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib porzaan I understand Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib nii porzein I don't understand Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib nii porzaan I don't understand Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam porzein I understand a little Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam porzaan I understand a little Kohistani. (m)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam manhein I can speak a little Kohistani. (f)
 ma kohistē zib kam kam manhaan I can speak a little Kohistani. (m)
- u mii ge kohistē zib chichiyāan aa Will you teach me the Kohistani language?
 mii ge muthe kohistē zib chichein thii I want to learn more Kohistani
 mii ge kohistē zib chichō pakar thii I want to learn Kohistani well.

Answer the questions.

tu kohistē zib porzein āā *understand*

tu kohistē zib manhein āā *able to speak*

tu kohistē zib porzein āā (1)

(2)

(3)

tu kohistē zib manhein āā (1)

(2)

(3)

VOCABULARY

zib 'language/tongue'

mana 'say' (imperative)

manein 'speak' (present)

gata 'again'

manhein 'able to speak' (present)

suplo 'slowly'

porzein 'understand' (present)

pakar 'well/better'

chichein 'learn' (present)

muth 'more'

chichiyaa 'teach'

NOTES

1. manhein. The h insertion is the 'able to' part of the construction.

2. The present tense endings are ein (f) and aan (m).

LESSON NINE nauṓ sabak

NUMBERS 31-40

31	agaaleshubiish	36	tsaur kam dubiish
32	dualeshubiish	37	ḥāa kam dubiish
33	ḥegoleshubiish	38	du kam dubiish
34	tsandeshubiish	39	ek kam dubiish
35	pāāz kam du biish	40	dubiish

Answer the questions.

tīl katuk kaala umor thii	(agaaleshubiish)
tīl katuk kaala umor thii	(tsaur kam dubiish)
tīl zhāatē katuk kaala umor thii	(dualeshubiish)
tīl bhētū katuk kaala umor thii	(pāāz kam dubiish) 35
tīl xavaan katuk kaala umor thii	(du kam dubiish)
tīl gherē katuk kala umor thii	(ḥegoleshubiish)

Numbers up to 100 in tens. You can work out the other numbers from them. See NOTES at the end of the lesson for guidance.

50	deshudubiish	10 and 40 (2 20s)
60	ḥebiish	3 20s
70	deshuḥebiish	10 and 3 20s
80	tsaurbiish	4 20s
90	deshutsaurbiish	10 and 4 20s
100	shol	

Answer the questions.

tīl ^{mother's} yēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{father's} abēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{mother's brother} momēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{father's sister} phayū katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{mother's brother} maphēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{father's brother} pichēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{father's} abēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{mother's} yēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{mother's brother} momēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{father's sister} phayū katuk kaala umor thii

(deshudubiish) 50
 (agaaleshudubiish) 11 40 = 51
 (dualeshudubiish) 52 12+40
 (chegoleshudubiish) 13 + 40 = 53
 (tsansudubiish) 14 + 40 =
 (pāaz kam chabiish) 5 less 60 = 55
 (tsaur kam chabiish) 4 less 60 = 56
 (cha kam chabiish) 3 less 60 = 57
 (du kam dubiish) 2 less 40 = 38
 (ek kam chabiish) 1 less 60 = 59.

Some more relationship terms.

mother's mother gheyaa
 father's mother gheyaa

father's father ghomba
 mother's father ghomba

Answer the questions.

tīl ^{grandma} gheyaa katuk kaal thii
 tīl ^{grandpa} ghomba katuk kaal thu
 tīl ^{grandma} gheyēl katuk kaala umor thii
 tīl ^{grandpa} ghombel katuk kaala umor thii

(chabiish) 60
 (pāazuchabiish) 65
 (deshuchabiish) 70
 (satuchabiish) 67

VOCABULARY

ghomba		grandfather	31	agaaleshubiish	50	deshudubiish
			32	duaaleshubiish	60	chebiish
gheyaa		grandmother	33	chegoleshubiish	70	deshuchebiish
			34	tsandeshubiish	80	tsaurbiish
			35	pāaz kam dubiish	90	deshutsaurbiish
			36	tsaur kam dubiish	100	shol
			37	chaa kam dubiish		
			38	du kam bubiish		
			39	ek kam dubiish		
			40	dubiish		

NOTES

1. Although it is technically possible to count in a systematic pattern past 34, the usual way is to relate to the next ten. Thus pāaz kam dubiish instead of pāazaleshubiish.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 2 \quad 30 = 10 + 20 & 50 = 10 + 40 & 70 = 10 + 60 & 90 = 10 + 80 \\
 40 = 2 \times 20 & 60 = 3 \times 20 & 80 = 4 \times 20 &
 \end{array}$$

Intermediate numbers follow the regular pattern.

LESSON TEN deshō sabak

WHERE?

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma paṭaan ii thu

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thii

Where are you coming? (f)

A: ma paṭaan ii thii

I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thu

Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma qalandabaadaan ii thu

I'm coming to Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tu gulaa ii thii

(paṭaan)

tu gulaa ii thii

(qalandarabaad)

tu gulaa ii thii

(kamila)

Q: tīi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa paṭaan maz thu

My house is in Pattan.

Q: tīi baa gulaa thu

Where is your house?

A: mii baa qalandarabaad maz thu

My house is in Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tīi baa gulaa thu

(qalandarabaad)

tīi baa gulaa thu

(paṭaan)

Q: tus kara hin ^{where} gulaa the

Where do you live?

A: be kara hin kolei maz the

We live in Kolei.

Q: tus kara hin ^{where} gulaa the

Where do you live?

A: be kara hin paalasa maz the

We live in Palas

Answer the questions.

tus kara hin gulaa the

(qalandarabaad)

tus kara hin gulaa the

(paṭaan)

tus kara hin gulaa the

(kolei)

Q: tu ^{where} gulu biin

Where are you going? (f)

A: ma kamili biin

I'm going to Komilla (f)

Q: tu gulu ben

Where are you going? (m)

A: ma kamili ben

I'm going to Komilla (m)

Answer the questions.

tu gulu biin

(qalandaarabaad)

tu gulu biin

(paṭaan)

Q: tu gulu biin

Where are you going?

A: hii ma tā bei biin

I'm going to my house now.

Answer the questions.

tu hii gulu ben

(kamili)

tu hii gulu ben

(paṭaan)

tu hii gulu ben

(ta bei)

VOCABULARY

gulaa	'where'	ii	'come'
hfi	'now'	ii thii/thu	present continuous
man/maz	'in'	ben	'go' (m)
		biin	'go' (f)
tã	'my'		
tus	'you' (pl)		

NOTES

1. baa 'house' changes in context.
2. Notice how gulaa changes to gulu before biin/ben.

LESSON ELEVEN agaaleshō sabak

MEDICAL (1)

Q: tĩl ge gii takliif thu What is your problem?

A: mii daan shilaan My tooth aches

Q: tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu

A: mii kaan shilaan My ear aches.

Q: tĩl ge gii takliif thu

A: mi marii shilein My throat aches.

Q: tĩl ge gii takliif thu

A: mii anchiil shilein My eye aches.

Q: tĩl ge gii takliif thu

A: mii but badan shilaan My whole body aches.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu (daan)

tĩĩ ge gii takliif thu (kaan)

tĩl ge gii takliif thu (anchiil)

tĩl ge gii takliif thu (mariil)

tĩl ge gii takliif thu (but badan)

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

Where is the pain? Show (me).

A: mii dan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my teeth.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii kaan man zhukh thii

The pain is in my ear.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii marii man zhukh thii

The pain is in my throat.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii - basha

A: mii anḥii man zhukh thii

The pain is in my eye.

Answer the questions.

tīi gulaa zhukh thii

(anḥii)

tīi gulaa zhukh thii

(daan)

tīi gulaa zhukh thii

(marii)

tīi gulaa zhukh thii

(kaan)

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii

Where is your pain?

A: mii wer man zhukh thii

The pain is in my stomach.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii shisha maz zhukh thii

The pain is in my head.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii daa man zhukh thii

The pain is in my back

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii pheya man zhukh thii

The pain is in my shoulder.

Q: tīi gulaa zhukh thii

A: mii hilgut man zhukh thii

The pain is in my chest

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(wer)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(daa)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(shish)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(hiigut)
tĩĩ gulaa zhukh thii	(pheya)

VOCABULARY

takliif	'problem'	aŋchi	'eye'		
zhukh	'pain'	badan	'body'		
		daa	'back'		
shilein	'aches' (f)	daan	'tooth'	dan	'teeth'
shilaan	(m)	hiigut	'chest'		
		kaan	'ear'	kan	'ears'
		marii	'throat'		
		pheya	'shoulder'		
		shisha	'head'		
		wer	'stomach'		

LESSON TWELVE dualeshō sabak

MEDICAL (2)

Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: hīī mīi ge zor thīi

I have a fever now.

Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu

A: bilaal mīi ge zor ēis

Yesterday I had a fever.

Answer the question.

(hīī) tīi ge gīi takliif thu

(hīī)

hīī tīi ge gīi takliif thu

(bilaal)

Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: mīi wer man zhukh thīi

My stomach hurts.

Q: tīī wer man zhukh kalna pate thīi

After when does your stomach hurt?

A: gwel keina pate mīi wer man
zhukh thīi

After eating my stomach hurts.

Another way of saying this:

Q: tīī wer maz/man* kalna pate zhukh
īi thīi

After when does the pain in your
stomach come?

A: gwel keina pate mīi wer man zhukh
īi thīi

After eating the pain in my
stomach comes.

* man and maz are often interchangeable. You will notice Anayatullah alternates between them from time to time.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in you stomach come?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins to come.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh sharu ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach begin?

A: raal hin mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: oktan pate zhukh ii thii

After morning the pain comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaalan pate mii wer man zhukh ii thii

Since yesterday the pain in my stomach comes.

Q: tĩĩ wer man kalna pate zhukh ii lĩĩs

When did the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaal mii wer man zhukh ii lĩĩs

Yesterday the pain in my stomach came.

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(gwel khein)

tĩĩ shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(raal)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(bilaalan)

tĩĩ daa man kalna pate zhukh ii lĩĩs

(bilaalan)

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

More body parts to learn.

1. Arm

haa	hand
bakwīl	forearm
muut	upper arm
tungwir	elbow
ban	wrist
hatēl talīl	palm of hand
angwīl	finger
ango	thumb
juuk	finger joint
naak	fingernail

2. Leg

khur	leg
tseith	upper leg
piq	lower leg
kuut	knee
twir	heel
ghund	ankle
kurēl angwīl	toe
ango	big toe
kurēl talīl	toenail
shifar	buttocks
setiyaa mund	hip

VOCABULARY

hīn | 'with' (instrument)
kalna | pate 'after' (time)

daa 'back'
shisha 'head'
zor 'fever'

sharu | 'begin'

bilaal 'yesterday'
raal 'night'

NOTES

1. illeīs is the past tense, feminine. ilāās is the masculine.

LESSON THIRTEEN chęgoleshũ sabak

DOING THINGS (Present Tense of transitive verbs)

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn What are you doing now? (f)

A: ma hĩĩ biskut khein Now I eat a biscuit

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn

A: ma hĩĩ che pwein Now I drink tea. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn

A: ma hĩĩ sabziĩ ghineĩn Now I buy sabzi. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn

A: ma hĩĩ haamũ dheĩn Now I wash (my) face and hands. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn

A: ma hĩĩ kohistẽ zib chicheĩn Now I learn the Kohistani language. (f)

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ kareĩn

A: ma hĩĩ gwel pazeĩn Now I cook roti. (f)

Now the same sentences in the masculine gender.

Q: tu hĩĩ gĩĩ karaan What are you doing now?

A: ma hĩĩ biskut khaan

■ hĩĩ che pwaan

ma hĩĩ sabziĩ ghinaan

ma hĩĩ tã haamũ dhayaan

■ hĩĩ kohistẽ zib chichaan

ma hĩĩ gwel pazaan

The following is a short text using the present tense. Listen to it as a whole at normal speed. It is then broken up into sentences for you to repeat. The text is in the feminine gender but you can easily adapt it to masculine gender if you wish.

ma har okta uthilgal haamũ dhein

Every morning having risen I wash my face and hands.

te ma duaa karein

Then I pray.

satẽi bajil ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein

At seven o'clock I have breakfast and also drink tea.

te ma kam lak kohistẽ zib chichein

Then I learn a little Kohistani.

te ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein

Then I visit my friends and speak the Kohistani language.

te ma gwel khein aur che hõm pwein

Then I eat food and also drink tea.

aur te ma bei biin

And then I go home

Each sentence for you to repeat and practise.

1. ma har okta uthilgal tã* haamu dhein
2. te ma duaa karein
3. satẽi bajil ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein
4. te ma kam lak kohiste zib chichein
5. te ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein
6. te ma gwel khein aur che pwein
7. aur te ma tã bei biin

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gii karein
2. tu tã haamũ dheina pate gii karein
3. duaa kareina pate tu gii karein
4. che pweina pate tu gii karein
5. kohistẽ zib chicheina pate tu gii karein
6. (ma) margaleyõ mil maneina pate tu gii karein
7. kheina pate tu gii karein

*But do you
After eating*

VOCABULARY

chichein, chichaana	'learn'	biskut	'biscuit'
dhein, dhaan	'wash'	che	'chai/tea'
ghinein, ghinaana	'buy'	duaa	'prayer'
karein, karaana	'do'	nashta	'breakfast'
khein, khaana	'eat'	margaleyō	'friend'
maneina, manaana	'speak'	sabzi	'vegetables'
pazein, pazaana	'cook'		
pwein, pwaana	'drink'	aur	'and'
		har	'every'
maneina	'speaking' (f)	hōm	'also'
mil	'meet'	kam	'some'
mil iin	'visit'	lak	'little'
uthiigaal	'having risen'		

NOTES

* tā means "my" (like apna in Urdu). It was omitted from the first text and put in the second time.

LESSON FOURTEEN tsanshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE

The following is basically the same text as in the previous lesson. It is put into the future tense so that you can see how the future works. It is quite regular and you shouldn't have any problems with it. Listen to the text first and then practise by repeating it as it is playing.

ma har okta utligal ta haamū dhayasheith	Every morning having risen I will wash my face and hands.
te ma dpaa karasheith	Then I will pray.
sateī bajīl ma che pusheith	At seven o'clock I will drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistē zib chichasheith	Then I will learn a little Kohistani
te ma tā margaleyō mil kohistē zib manasheith	Then visiting my friends I will speak Kohistani.
te ma gwel khasheith aur che pusheith	Then I will eat food and drink tea
aur te ma tā beī basheith	And then I will go home.

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gīl karasheith
2. haamū dheina pate tu gīl karasheith
3. duaa kheina pate tu gīl karasheith
4. che pweina pate tu gīl karasheith
5. kohistē zib chicheina pate tu gīl karasheith
6. margaleyo mil kohistē zib manēina pate tu gīl karasheith
7. gwel kheina pate tu gīl karasheith

VOCABULARY

II NOTES

1. The future tense is the easiest to learn. The endings are sheith (f) and shath (m). If the verb stem ends in a vowel, as in pu, then the ending is added as it is. If the verb stem ends in a consonant, then a is placed before the ending, as in karasheith.

A SHORT DIALOGUE - MORE VERBS TO LEARN

Jawab:

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

Now answer questions, using the cue word in your response.

- sawal: gariib gheriyâa baa gulaa thu (jamaat)
 sawal: tasii xawan ya masma the (nei)
 sawal: so bazaara man lukein aa (nei)
 sawal: bo man gherîi tasii keraagii den (tswith ya chiinii)

VOCABULARY

sirp	'only'	den	'give' (f)	bo	'houses'
kats	'near'	lukein	'ask for/beg' (f)	chiinii	'sugar'
kal kal	'sometimes'	lukagel	'having begged'	gheriyu	'woman'
amêl	'herself'			jamaatii	'mosque'
gariib	'poor' (not rich)			pes	'money'
				jawab	'answer'
				sawal	'question'
				tswith	'flour'

NOTES

1. gheriyu 'woman' changes in the text. Note the differences.

LESSON SIXTEEN shōshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE - MORE PRACTICE

Several new verbs are introduced. They are given in sentences, using the future tense, and using both the masculine and feminine genders. There is space on the tape for you to repeat each sentence after it is given.

1. chichashath (m) chichasheith (f) will learn
ma kohistē zib chichashath/chichasheith I will learn Kohistani.

2. chichiasath (m) chichiasheith (f) will teach
so mīl ge kohistē chichiasath/chichiasheith He will teach me Kohistani.

3. natashath (m) natasheith (f) will play
maṭu natashath The boy will play.
meityu natasheith The girl will play.

4. roshath (m) rosheith (f) will cry
maṭu roshath The boy will cry.
meityu rosheith The girl will cry.

5. lukashath (m) lukasheith (f) will ask/beg
shu maash chiinii lukashath This man will ask for sugar.
shu gheriyu chiinii lukasheith This woman will ask for sugar.

6. kaalashath (m) kaalasheith (f) will count
maṭu berō kaalashath The boy will count the sheep.
meityu berō kaalasheith The girl will count the sheep.

7. shashath (m) shasheith (f) will wear
ma nei zor shashath I will wear new clothes.
ma nei zor shasheith I will wear new clothes.

8. okashath (m)	okasheith (f)	will climb
maṭu gei tal okashath	The boy will climb the tree.	
meityu gei tal okasheith	The ^{girl} boy will climb the tree.	

VOCABULARY

chich	'to learn'	maṭu	'boy'
chichii	'to teach'	meityo	'girl'
nat	'to play'	maash	'man'
ro	'to cry'	gheriyū	'woman'
luk	'to ask for/beg'	zor	'cloth/clothes'
kaal	'to count'	gei	'tree'
sha	'to wear'		
ok	'to climb'		

NOTES

LESSON SEVENTEEN sataaleshō sabak

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Once again the same text is used to show you the simple past tense. This tense can also be called the past completed tense

Listen to the text and repeat along with it as soon as it becomes familiar to you. Once again the feminine gender is used

bilaal okta ma uthiḡal haamū dhayalēis	Yesterday morning, having risen I washed my face and hands.
te me duaa karalēis	Then I prayed.
satēi bajli me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis	At seven o'clock I had breakfast and also drank tea.
te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis	Then I learnt a little Kohistani.
te me tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis	Then I visited my friends and spoke Kohistani.
te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis	Then I ate food and also drank tea.
aur te ma tā bei balēis	And then I went home.

Repeat each sentence.

1. bilaal okta ma uthiḡal haamū dhayalēis
2. te me duaa karalēis
3. satēi bajli me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis
4. te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis
5. te ma tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis
6. te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis
7. aur te ma tā bei balēis

VOCABULARY

bilaal 'yesterday'
 okta 'morning'
 uthiigal 'having risen'
 *khê 'eating'
 *pwê 'drinking'

balêis 'came' (f)
 chichalêis 'learnt' (f)
 dhayalêis 'washed' (f)
 iilêis 'came' (f)
 manalêis 'spoke' (f)
 karalêis 'did' (f)
 pulêis 'drank' (f)

NOTES

1. *in combination constructions. The example in this lesson means literally 'Then eating of food came and drinking of tea came.'
2. me is used instead of ma in the past tense.

LESSON EIGHTEEN athaaleshō sabak

A STORY ABOUT COOKING

The following story introduces you to the language on a larger scale. You will be able to see how to put longer sentences together. The simple past tense is used throughout. You will recognize most of the vocabulary. New constructions are explained in the notes at the end of the lesson and will be dealt with in more detail in following lessons.

ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ bamashō keraa gwel pazein	In one house a woman cooks food for for everyone.
so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein	That woman cooks food every morning and evening.
buṭ mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein	First of all, having mixed flour and water, she kneaded the dough.
ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man lakel aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein	After an hour this woman lit a fire in the stove with wood and paper.
te so angaar tal to tsein	Then she put a tava on the fire.
te to tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel santagal to tal galein	When the tava was heated, then the woman, having flattened the roti, put it on the tava.
ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein	When one side was cooked, then she cooked the other side.
beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein	When the second side of the roti was cooked, she put the cooked roti in a roti basket.
te so tukur tal paak lak zor galein	Then she put a small clean cloth on the roti basket
aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein	On another stove in a cooking pot curry heated.
gli wagt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalke igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan	When the curry was heated, all the people in the house having gathered began to eat.

In the following section, each sentence is said slowly and then a question is asked for you to answer.

1. ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ maṣhō keraa gwel pazein

Q: ek gheriyū ^{what} gii pazein *What does one woman cook?*
A:

Q: ek gheriyū ^{where} gulaa gwel pazein
A:

Where does one woman cook?

2. so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein

Q: so gheriyū gii waxt gwel pazein
A:

What time does that woman cook food?

3. buṭō mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein

Q: buṭō mutyo shu gheriyū gii karein
A:

What does that woman do first?

4. ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

Q: shu gheriyū gii waxt angaar gwein
A:

What time does this woman light the fire?

5. te so angaar tal to tsein

Q: shu gheriyū ^{what} angaar tal gii tsaan
A:

6. te ^{your heated} to tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel santagal to tal galein

Q: gii waxt to tabzilke gheriyū gii karein
A:

What time the ^{your} is heated what does the woman do?

7. ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein

Q: ek king gwel patzilke te so gheriyū gii karein
A:

When one side is cooked then what does the woman do?

8. beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein

Q: beizdō king gwel patzilke te so gheriyū gii karein
A:

When the second side is cooked what does the woman do?

9. te^{on} so tukur tal paal lak zor galein

Q: te so tukur tal gif galein

A:

10. aluz^{another} choholo^{on} tal talwii^{pot} man zwil^{curry} ladein

Q: aluz choholo tal gif ladein

A:

11. gif waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalka igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan

Q: gif waxt zwil ladzilke baabut xalka gif karaan

A:

*When to curry
what do you get*

VOCABULARY

angaar	'fire'	buṭ maasho	'everyone'
choholo	'stove'	buṭ mutyo	'firstly'
genta	'hour'	baa buṭ	'all in the house'
kagaas	'paper'		
king	'side'	tal 'on'	galein 'place' (f)
lakei	'wood'		gwein 'light' (f)
to	'tava'		kishein 'knead' (f)
tukuru	'roti basket'	ladzil 'heated'	pazein 'cook' (f)
talwi	'cooking pot'	patzil 'cooked'	tsein 'put' (f)
wii	'water'	tabzil 'heated'	
xalka	'person'		
zor	'cloth'	igaalagal 'having gathered'	
zwil	'curry'	milaagal 'having mixed'	
		santagal 'having flattened'	
		'sharu 'begin'	

LESSON NINETEEN ambishō sabak

WHEN - gii waxt

Here are several sentences demonstrating the normal use of gii waxt. Each sentence is followed by a comprehension question so that you get used to using the construction.

1. gii waxt mii kaam xatam hōn ke, te ma qalandarabaadii basheth

When my work is finished I will go to Qalandarabad.

(In the second and third repetitions, dit replaces hon ke.)

Q: ^{when} tu kal qalandarabaadii basheth

When will you go to Qalandarabad?

A:

2. gii waxt bangdit ke, te ma jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes then I will go to the mosque.

Q: tu kal jamaatii bashath

A:

3. gii waxt bangdit ke, te but xalka jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes everyone will go to the mosque.

Q: but xalka kal jamaatii bashath

A:

4. gii waxt iskule thalei hōn ke, te but masma iskulan chaarii nikashath

When the school bell rings, then all the children will come out of school.

Q: but masma kal iskulan chaarii nikashath

A:

5. tu gii waxt sin maz ulṭil ke, te tu marashath

When you fall into the river then you will die.

Q: tu gii waxt sin man ulṭil ke te tu gii hoshath

A:

The next group of expressions use a slightly different construction. It possibly indicates uncertainty that something will happen.

1. gii waxt helga balu, te ma ^{u-10}hōm tasii mishaar basheith

When Helga comes then I will also go with her.

Q: tu kal basheith

A:

2. gii waxt aazh dilu, te be baa man darashath

When it rains we will go inside the house.

Q: be kal baa man darashath

A:

3. gii waxt be kamilii balu, te tu hōm zō mishaar bashath

When we go to Komilla then you will go with us.

Q: tu gii waxt kamilii bashath

A:

VOCABULARY

aazh	'rain'	gii waxt	'when' (conjunction)
iskul	'school'	-ke	ending on 'when' clause
kaam	'work'	kal	'when' (question)
sin	'river'		
thala	'bell'	ulṭ	'to fall'
xalak	'person'	bangdit	'prayer call sounding'
xalka	'people'		
		zō	'us'

NOTES

1. You will have notice that the regular construction is gii waxt...-ke and then te in the following clause.
2. gii waxt does not have to be the first word in the sentence.

BECAUSE - gin che

1. ^{child} masum wil lukaen gin che so chishaa ho thu The child asks for water because he is thirsty.

- ma wii lukein gin che ma chishaa ho thii

Why do you ask for water?

- The children laugh because
they are happy.

my daughter
mīl dhīi hasein gin che so tse xosh thīl

ma hasein gin che ma tse xosh thii

Why do you laugh?

A:

Q: puch gin hasaan

A:

Why does the ~~star~~^{boy} laugh?

- The man goes to hospital
because he is sick.

ma haspitaalii biin gin che ma naajor thii

Q: tu gulu biin
A:

A:

Where are you going?

- The boy is afraid because
the dog bit him.

ma' bheyel gin che kutzore' mii tsapalaas

~~gheeriyu~~ gheeriyu bheyen gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas

Q: puch gln bheyaan
A:

A:

Why is He being afraid?

Q: tu gin bheyeln

A:

Why are you afraid?

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5. *child* masum kutzoran bheyaan gin che kutzor tsapaan The child fears the dog because the dog bit him.

ma katzoran bheyein gin che kutzor tsapaan

Q: tu gin kutzoran bheyein

A:

6. *child* masum te ron gin che so chisha ho thu

The child cries because he is thirsty.

puch e ron gin che kutzor tsapaan

The boy cries because the dog bit him.

dhii te roin gin che so buchaa ho thii

The daughter cries because she is angry.

Q: masum gin ron

A:

Q: puch gin ron

A:

Q: dhii gin roin

A:

Why does the child cry?

Why does the boy cry?

Why does the daughter cry?

7. suzuki kamilii te nii biin gin che rod blaak thu The Suzuki is not going to Komilla because the road is blocked.

Q: suzuki gin kamilii nii biin *Why is the Suzuki not going?*

A:

8. shu maash bakul kot te shaan gin che u shilaan hon This man wears a thick coat because he is shivering.

Q: shu maash gin bakul kot shaan *Why is this man wearing a thick coat?*

A:

9. xalak jarga man te bhetel the gin che tsei fesla karaan

The people are meeting because they are making a decision.

Q: xalak jarga man gin bhet the *Why are the people meeting?*

A:

VOCABULARY

bakul 'thick'
chishaa 'thirsty'
naajor 'sick'
xosh 'happy'

fesla 'decision'
jarga 'meeting'
kot 'coat'
kutzor 'dog'

bhe 'to fear'
has 'to laugh'
tsap 'to bite'

NOTES

LESSON TWENTY-ONE ekubilishō sabak

IF - agar

This lesson demonstrates the use of agar "if". Once again there is practice for you so that you become familiar with the construction. The new sentences are repeated three times.

1. (n) agar oktaa aazh holu ma
qalandarabaadii nii basheith

If it rains in the morning I will
not go to Qalandarabad.

(b) agar oktaa aazh nii holu ma
qalandarabaadii basheith

If it does not rain in the morning
then I will go to Qalandarabad.

Q: tu qalandarabaadii basheithii āā
A: (n)

Are you going to Qalandarabad?

Q: agar oktaa aazh nii holu te tu gii karasheith
A:

*If it does not rain in morning
what will I do?*

2. (a) agar te gullii khalu te tu
damāā hosheith

If you take the tablets you will
get well.

(b) agar te gullii nii khalu te tu
damāā nii hosheith

If you do not take the tablets then
you will not get well.

Q: agar te gullii khalu te gii hosheith
A:

If you take the tablets what will happen?

Q: agar te gullii nii khalu te gii hosheith
A:

If you don't take.

3. agar tu gei tal ukaalu azāā tu
ulṭilashath

If you climb the tree maybe you will
fall.

Q: agar tu gei tal ukaalu ta gii hosheith
A:

4. agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
ma hōm te mishaar imdaad karashath

If you help me then I will also
help you tonight.

On the third repetition the sentence is changed, with the addition of azaa.

maybe
agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
azāā ma hōm tii mishaar imdaad karashath

If you help me then maybe I will
also help you tonight.

Q: agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu te ma gii karashath
A:

5. agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu If you teach me Kohistani I
 ma hōm tii keraa āgrezii zib chichiyashath will also teach you English.

Q: agar te mii keraa kohistē zib chichiyaalu te ma gii chichiyasheith

A:

VOCABULARY

agar	'if'	aaz	'rain'	ho	'to be'
-lu	conditional	gulii	'tablet'	uk	'to climb'
te	'then'	gel	'tree'		
mishaar	'with' (accompaniment)			imdaad kar	'to help'

NOTES

1. You will have discovered the "if ... then" construction is agar ... te
2. Perhaps you also noticed that te is sometimes left out. It is probably correct to put it in.
3. Extra doubt is conveyed with the use of azāa.
4. Notice the conditional form of kar 'to do' is kelu.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO duiblishō sabak

ADMONITIONS - Practice in using agar

Admonition No.1

wo maṭu tu gei tal nii uka

agar tu ukaalu te tu ulṭilashath

ulṭilke te tīi haa ya kur sharashath

te be tīi haspitaalō war tilashath

Hey boy, don't climb the tree.

If you climb it then you will fall

Having fallen then you will break your arm or leg.

Then we will take you to the hospital.

This text is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu gei tal ukaalu te gii hoshath

A:

Q: ulṭilke te gii hoshath

A:

Q: te be gii karashath

A:

Admonition No.2

wo maṭu piishu kutzor katsii nii ba

agar tu bahu kutzor tīi tsapashath

kutzorē tīi tsapilke be tīi haspitaalō war nii tilahaan

agar kutzorē tīi tsaplu azāa tu naajor hoshath aur axer tu marashath

Hey boy! Don't go near that dog!

If you do the dog will bite you.

The dog having bit you, we will not be able to take you to the hospital.

If the dog bites you, perhaps, you will become sick and finally you will die.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu kutzor katsii balu te kutzor gii karashath

A:

Q: kutzorē maṭu tsapilke te be gii karashath

A:

Q: agar kutzorē maṭu tsaplu azāa gii hoshath

A:

Q: aur axer gii hoshath

A:

Admonition No.3

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

agar tu sina moi balu azāa tu ulṭiyashath aur satēi marashath

sina wii tso tiiz thu aur tso tu hōm thu

Hey boy! Don't go on the river bank.

If you go on the river bank, perhaps you will fall and die.

The river water is very fast and also very cold.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu sina moi balu azaa gii hoshath

A:

Q: sina wii gii she thu

A:

Admonition No.4

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

sina moi tso xatanaak thu

sin maz ulṭilke te maash zan nii daharaan

maashe gel ya taho dehelke te tso bach hoshath

Hey boy! Don't go near the river bank.

The river bank is very dangerous

When he falls into the river, then a man will not be able to survive.

When a man is able to hold onto a tree or a branch then he will be safe.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: maṭu sina moi gin nil balu

A:

Q: agar ek maasho sin man ulṭil ho te so gi karashath

A:

VOCABULARY

shar	'to break'
til	'to take'
mar	'to die'

moi	'bank' (of river)
sin	'river'
taho	'branch'
zan	'life'

axer	'lastly/finally'
tso	'very'
tiiz	'fast'
tu	'cold'
xatanaak	'dangerous'

bach	'save, be safe'
------	-----------------

LESSON TWENTY-THREE chebilshō sabak

A STORY ABOUT VISITING - Practising the Past Tense

In this lesson, a long story is taken and broken up into parts so that you can hear it little by little and begin to understand it. After each section of the story, questions are asked for you to answer so that you get more practice in using the language. Finally the whole text is given so that you will listen to it for comprehension. The English translation of the story is given at the end of the lesson.

(As in natural language, the repetitions are not always identical.)

Section 1

1. bilaal mii margaleyō mii ban nihele dit
2. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu ba kwunli ēē
3. buṭ margaleyō asalaam walekum mein
4. me mein walekum asalaam
5. mii margaleyō min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii
6. me mein che ma damāā thii
7. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu shēi tal bhei
8. te ma shēi tal bheṭh

Lines 1 and 2 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margaleyō mii ge gii mein
A:

Lines 3 to 6 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: buṭ margaleyō min gii tapus kiir
A:

Q: me gii jawab dit
A:

Lines 7 and 8 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gii tsilz tal bheṭh
A:

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Section 2

1. ek lak masum mii mishaar shei tal bheṭh
2. me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit
3. te me buṭ futō naa shas maṭu keraa mein
4. mii margaleyō muth shēi tal bheṭh thii aur be takalii den

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question

Q: shēi tal kaa bheṭhalāās

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tasii keraa gii dit

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me shas masum keraa gii dit

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margale gulaa bheṭh iilēis

A:

Q: be gii karāas

A:

Section 3

1. me ek zangō man ek masum pashil
2. shu masum suth bazelāas
3. shu masum rōs gii waxt shu masum rōs te shu gheriyū uthligal zango tsuleis
4. masum gata suth ga

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me ek zangō man gii pashil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū uthligal gii karēis

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te masum gii hōn
A:

Section 4

1. muth shēl tal ek masum luwel ēis
2. tsail hom zor ēis
3. mosum garmiyāā āās lekīn so masum shīla hōs
4. aur tas tal lahiib galilēis

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: muth shēl tal kāā luwel ēis
A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: so masum gii holāās
A:

Lines 3 and 4 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: tas tal gii galilēis
A:

Section 5

1. du kukō tu khāās aur ek tsail twīl mishaar gandzil ēis
2. ek gheriyū tsailan chiir duēis

Part of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: du kukō gii khāās
A:

The rest of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek tsail gulaa gandzil ēis
A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū gii karēis
A:

Section 6.

1. 'mii margale min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aa
2. 'me mein che aa ma che pwein
3. 'mii margale ek piala che ail
4. 'aur zo che pwe sharu kiir

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'mii margaleyo min gii tapus kiir

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'mii gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'mii margale gii ail

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'aur zo gii pwe sharu kiir

A:

Section 7

1. 'te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail
2. 'aur me gwel kheil
3. 'me gwel kha mutzilke mii margale mii ge mein che tu muth gwel kheil aa
4. 'me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'te so mii keraa cheana pate gii ail

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question

Q: 'me gii kheil

A:

The first part of line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'ma gii kha mutzilke

A:

The remainder of line 3 and all of line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tã margaleyõ keraa giĩ mein

A:

Section 8

1. ek genta patyo me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che hĩĩ mii ge ijaazat de
2. te ma uñligal me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che tĩĩ kohistẽ zib chichiyãã
keraa shukriyaa
3. te ma tã bei baziige

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me giĩ manil

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te me giĩ manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gulu bazige

A:

The whole story comes next. Listen to it and try to understand it. Play it often for comprehension.

bilaal mii margaleyõ mii ban nihele dit / mii margaleyõ mii ge mein che tu
ba kwunil ãẽ / buñ margaleyõ asalaam walekum mein / me mein walekum asalaam
mii margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tii giĩ haal thii / me mein che ma damãã
thii / mii margaleyõ mii gẽ mein che tu shẽi tal bhei / te ma shẽi tal bheth /

ek lak masum mii mishaar shẽi tal bheth / me tasiĩ keraa ek kiitab dit / tas
kiitab man futoãã / te me futo naa mañõ keraa mein / te mii margale ek muth
shẽi tal bheth thii aur be takalii den /

me ek zangõ man ek masum pashil / so masum suth bazilaãã / shu masum rõs /
giĩ waxt shu masum rõs te shu gheriyũ uñligal zangõ tsulẽis / masum gata suth
ga

muth shẽi tal ek masum luwel ãã / tasiĩ hõm zor eis / mosum garmiyaa ãã
lekin so masum shila hos / aur tas tal lahiib galil eis /

du kukõ tu khããs aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil ãis / ek gheriyũ tsailan
chiir duẽis / me margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aa / me mein che

aa ma che pwein / mii margale ek piala che ail aur zo che pwe sharu kiir /
 te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail aur me gwel kheil /
 ma gwel kha mutzilke mii margele mii keraa mein che tu muth gwel khein aa /
 me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii /

ek genta patyo me ta margaleyo keraa mein che hii mii ge ijaazat dii /
 te ma utligal me ta margaleyo keraa mein che tii kohiste zib chichiyaa keraa
 shukriyaa / te ma ta bei baziige

English translation

In the morning I went to visit my friend. My friend said to me, "Come in."
 All (my) friends said "Asalam walekum." I said, "Walekum asalam."
 My friend asked me, "Are you well?" I said, "I am well."
 My friend said to me, "Sit on the bed." Then I sat on the bed.
 A small child sat down beside me. I gave him a book. In the book were
 pictures. Then I said the names of the pictures.
 Then my friend sat on another bed and we had a conversation.

I saw a child in a cradle. The child was sleeping. The child cried. When this
 child cried, then a woman having risen rocked the cradle. The child went back
 to sleep.

On another bed lay a child. She had a fever. The weather was hot but the child
 was shivering. And she had a bed cover over her.

Two hens ate crumbs and a goat was tied to a house pole. A woman milked the
 goat. My friend asked me, "You will drink tea?" I said, "Yes I'll drink
 tea." My friend brought a cup of tea and we began to drink tea.
 Then, after tea, she brought roti and a plate of daal and I ate the food.
 When I finished eating the food my friend said to me, "You will eat more
 food?" I said to my friend, "Thank you. I am full."

One hour later I said to my friend, "Please give me permission now."
 Then having risen I said to my friend, "Thank you for teaching me Kohistani."
 Then I went home..

VOCABULARY

bazil	'lie' (participle)	futo	'photo/picture'
dueis	'milk' (past)	kiitab	'book'
gandzil	'tie up' (participle)	lahiib	'bed cover'
luwel	'lie down'	shei	'bed'
pashil	'see' (participle)	zango	'cradle'
ros	'cry' (past)	twii	'house pole'
suth	'sleep' (past)		
takalii den	'converse'	kwun	'inside'
tsuleis	'rock' (past)		
tapus kar	'to answer'		

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR tsaurublishō sabak

WEATHER

Here are three short dialogues about the weather.

Dialogue 1

ek maash:	aaz tsei garmil thii
muth maasha mein:	(gin) che aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu
samut maashe mein che:	aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
pat maashe mein che:	aaz azh nii den gin che az sugaa tsap nii hu thu
One man	It's very hot today.
Another man said:	Because these days it is the hot season.
First man said:	Perhaps it will rain today because there are rain clouds.
The other man said:	It won't rain today because the clouds are not good for rain.

Each line is said slowly. Listen and repeat.

Take the part of the second man in the dialogue.

1: aaz tsei garmil thii

2:

1: aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu

2:

Now reverse roles.

1:

2: aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu

1:

2: aaz azh nii den gin che azh sugaa tsap nii hu thu

Dialogue 2

ek maashe mein che:	aaz tso tu thu
muth maashe mein che:	aa wakei (che) shu mosum tua thu aur noshei ke khañ tal hiũ hōm de the
samut maashe mein che:	aaz me tse bakul bakul zor sha the gin che aaz ma

tso shila hōs

One man said:

Another man said:

The first man said:

It's very cold today.

Yes, that's right! This is cold weather and in the morning snow fell on the mountain.

Today I am wearing thick clothes because I am shivering a lot.

Each part of dialogue is said slowly for you to repeat

Dialogue 3

ek maashe mein che: aaz tso azh de the

muth maashe mein che: aa wakei aaz tso azh de the gin che khanun wil
nikei thu aur rod blaak hu the

samuth maashe mein che: aa agar rod blaak hulu te musaafarō keraa takliif hōn

One man said:

Another man said:

The first man said:

There is a lot of rain today.

Yes, indeed! Today there is so much rain that it will fall on the mountains and the road will be blocked.

Yes. If the road is blocked then it will be difficult for travellers.

Fill in the responses.

ek maashe mein che:

muth maashe mein che:

samuth maashe mein che:

VOCABULARY

aaz	'today'
aaz din	'nowadays'
azh	'rain'
hiu	'snow/ice'
khan	'mountain'
musaafar	'travel'
tsap	'cloud'

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KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

To be used with recorded cassette set.

Pre-publication Draft

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INTRODUCTION

This is an introductory course in Kohistani, in particular, the form of the language spoken around Pattan in Kohistan. This handbook is to be used in conjunction with taped lessons, and is not designed to be used on its own.

THE AIM OF THE LESSONS

This course has been prepared for the language learner who cannot initially use a bilingual approach to learning Kohistani. For example, a woman who spends her time with the women in their houses will find herself in a largely a monolingual situation. A man learning Kohistani can usually work bilingually through Urdu. If you do not have the skills to begin to learn a language monolingually, then these lessons are for you. They aim to help you to grasp enough Kohistani to be able to use it when talking to Kohistani people. Men can use this course as well. Distinctions in gender on verbs is given in both masculine and feminine forms until the learner is used to the differences.

I must stress that this course is only introductory, aimed at giving you enough language to go on learning it yourself with Kohistani speakers. There are no short cuts in learning to speak a language well. It is presumed that you, the learner, will consciously expand your language speaking ability over time in contact with Kohistani speakers.

A WORD ABOUT THE LESSONS

I have deliberately kept the new information in lessons to a manageable unit. Thus the steps are easy, without a great memory load. It is essential that you repeat aloud after every utterance on the tapes, and to practise a lesson until you are confident you can use that unit of language well. Move onto a new lesson only when the previous one is known. The amount of time you will spend on one lesson depends on you and how much time you need individually to learn it. Some lessons are longer than others because there is a lot of practice included. Do not skip over anything. You will find you will need all this basic information in speaking with Kohistani women. Lessons 11 and 12 are slanted towards medical workers. However they are relevant to everyone and they are elementary. Don't avoid them as they introduce some body parts which you will need to know. Women talk about their health so you will need to know how to respond.

The speaker on the cassettes is Anayatullah, a young man from Pattan. He has helped me greatly in preparing these lessons. I also wish to thank his sisters and other relatives who persevered with my attempts at monolingual learning in their home.

A WORD ABOUT THE LANGUAGE DATA

All the material used in these lessons has been checked for accuracy, but that does not mean that there are no errors and I do not claim that this is the final form of the lessons. If you discover errors in the data, please make note of them and let me know. Also if you have ideas for improving the lessons, please let me know them also. You, as the user of the lessons, have valuable input into their improvement.

Long vowels are indicated by a double letter eg, gulaa

Retroflexion (backing) of consonants is indicated by a dot under the letter eg, ṭ

Nasalization is indicated by a tilde above the vowel eg, õ

You can work out the value of all the other letters by listening to the tapes.

The cassette tapes were recorded in less than ideal conditions, but the noises in the background are genuine Kohistani noises! I wish you every success in learning Kohistani.

Carol Morris

September, 1990

LESSON ONE

samuth sabak

GREETINGS

The first group of utterances are at normal speaking pace Listen to this over and over to tune into the language.

Greeting:	asalaam walekum	Moslem greeting and response
Response:	walekum asalaam	
Question:	tīī gīi haal thīi	How are you?
Response:	ma damāā thīi	I am well.
Question:	tīī yēī gīi haal thīi	How is your mother?
Response:	mīi yaa damāā thīi	My mother is well.
Question:	tīī abēī gīi haal thīi	How is your father?
Response:	mīi abaa damāā thu	My father is well
Question:	tsei buṭō gīi haal thīi	How is everyone? (the family)
Response:	be buṭ damāā the	We are all well.

Now each new expression is taken separately and repeated slowly three times. You are to respond by repeating each expression in the space given to you on the tape.

1. asalaam walekum
walekum asalaam
2. tĩĩ gĩĩ haal thĩĩ
3. ma damāā thĩĩ
4. tĩĩ gĩĩ haal thĩĩ
ma damāā thu (man answering)
5. tĩĩ yēĩ gĩĩ haal thĩĩ
6. mĩĩ yaa damāā thĩĩ
7. tĩĩ abēĩ gĩĩ haal thĩĩ
8. mĩĩ abaa damāā thu
9. tsēĩ buṭō gĩĩ haal thĩĩ
10. be buṭ damāā the

This next section is for you to respond to without hearing the expression first. Do not go on to this until you have learnt the expressions well.

1. How is your mother?
2. How is your father?
3. How is everyone?
4. My mother is well.
5. My father is well.
6. We are all well.

This section is to test your response. You are given the word and you have to ask "How is your?"

1. father
2. mother
3. everyone

For the next three words, respond with the answer to the question

1. father
2. mother

Finally the whole unit of speech is recorded at normal speed. Practise by listening and speak along with the words. When you can do it quickly you have mastered Lesson 1.

VOCABULARY

mīl	'my'	
tīl	'your'	(sing)
tsēi	'your'	(pl)
be	'we'	

yaa	'mother'
abaa	'father'
haal	'health'
thīl	'is' (f)
thu	(m)
the	(pl)

gīl	'how'
damāa	'well'
but	'all'

NOTES

1. Inflected forms.

yaa 'mother', abaa 'father', and but 'all' change form when used in a phrase. Note how they change.

2. Verbs

Verbs agree with their subjects in person and number. Notice the feminine, masculine and plural forms of the verb 'to be'.

3. thīl

Individuals differ in the way they say this word. Some say **chīl** and others say **thīl**. I have chosen to write it as **thīl** to follow the pattern of **thu** and **the**. You will pronounce it as the person you are speaking with pronounces it.

LESSON TWO

duyō sabak

Asking "What is this?" and "What is that?"

The expression is given first at normal speed. Listen often to tune into the language.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu kukwii thii It is a hen.

shu gii thu What is this?

shu baangii thu It is a cock.

Each new expression is said for you to repeat three times.

shu gii thu
shu kukwii thii

shu gii thu
shu baangii thu

Four more animal names are introduced. Repeat as before.

shu gii thu
shu beru thu It is a sheep.

shu gii thu
shu tshail thii It is a goat.

shu gii thu
shu pishu thii It is a cat.

shu gii thii**
shu gaa thii It is a cow.

**If you know the gender of the object, you can ask using the appropriate form of the verb. You can use the masculine form thu if you don't know the gender.

In the next section the name of the animal is given. You respond with the answer "It is a" Then listen to the Kohistani and repeat it again.

cow		(your answer)	(LISTEN)	(REPEAT)
cat				
sheep				
hen				
cock				
goat				

The next section introduces the plural "these". Plural forms of the names of the animals are also given, and the plural form of the verb.

shēi gil the	What are these?
shēi gae the	These are cows.
shēi gil the	
shēi tshel the	These are goats.
shēi gil the	
shēi kukō the	These are hens.
shēi gil the	
shēi berō the	These are sheep.
shēi gil the	
shēi pishō the	These are cats.

The next section introduces "that" piishu. It acts like shu. Respond when the animal name is given.

	piishu gii thu	What is that?
cow	piishu gaa thii	That is a cow.
	piishu gii thu	
hen	piishu kukwii thii	
	piishu gii thu	
goat	piishu tshail thii	
	piishu gii thu	
cat	piishu pishu thii	
	piishu gii thu	
cock	piishu baangii thu	
	piishu gii thu	
sheep	piishu beru thu	

The next section introduces the plural "those" piishei

	piishei gii the	What are those?
cows	piishei gae the	
	piishei gii the	
sheep	piishei berō the	
	piishei gii the	
hens	piishei kukō the	
	piishei gii the	
goats	piishei tshel the	

In the next section you are asked a question and then given the cue word. Answer the questions using that word in Kohistani. Listen to the answer and repeat it.

shu gii thu	cat
piishu gii 'thu	cow
shēi gii the	goats
piishēi gii the	hens
shu gii thu	cock
piishu gii 'thu	hen
piishēi gii the	sheep
shu gii thu	sheep

VOCABULARY

beru	'sheep' (m)	[berō]	shu	'this'
kukwii	'hen'	[kukō]	piishu	'that'
baangli	'cock'	[kukō]	shēi	'that'
pishu	'cat' (f)	[pishō]	piishēi	'those'
gaa	'cow' (f)	[gae]	pii on its own means 'over there'	
tshail	'goat' (f)	[tshel]		

EXERCISES

1. Plurals of Nouns

Notice that the plural is not formed in a regular fashion. You will have to learn the plural of each noun to begin with.

LESSON THREE

cheyō sabak

What is you name?"

The group of expressions is said quickly and then broken up for you to repeat them.

1. Statement: mii naa anayatullah thu

Question: tii naa gii thu

Response: mii naa akbar thu

mii naa anayatullah thu
tii naa gii thu
mii naa akbar thu

"My name is Anayatullah."

"What is your name?"

"My name is Akbar."

2. Statement: mii naa Helga thu

Question: tii naa gii thu

Response: mii naa sahela thu

mii naa helga thu
tii naa gii thu
mii naa sahela thu

"My name is Helga."

"What is your name?"

"My name is Sahela."

3. Question: asii naa gii thu

Response: asii naa jaaved thu

asii naa gii thu
asii naa jaaved thu

"What is his name?"

"His name is Javed."

4. Question: asii naa gii thu

Response: asii naa biibii thu

asii naa gii thu
asii naa biibii thu

"What is her name?"

"Her name is Bibi."

5. Question: pii asii naa gii thu

Response: pii asii naa akbar thu

pii asii naa gii thu
pii asii naa akbar thu

"What is that one's name?"

"That one's name is Akbar."

SOME FEMALE RELATIVES

1. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii yaa thii "This is my mother."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii yaa thii
2. shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii bhetu thii "This is my sister."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii bhetu thii
3. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii maphu thii "This is my mother's sister."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii maphu thii
4. shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 shu mii phayu thii "This is my father's sister "
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii phayu thii
5. Question: shu kãa thii "Who is this?"
 Response: shu mii dhii thii "This is my daughter."
 shu kãa thii
 shu mii dhii thii

The next section requires you to answer the question using the words given.

shu kãa thii	my mother	(your response)
shu kãa thii	my sister	
shu kãa thii	my mother's sister	
shu kãa thii	my father's sister	
shu kãa thii	my daughter	

SOME MALE RELATIVES

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Question: shu kãa thu | "Who is this?" |
| | Response: shu mii abaa thu | "This is my father." |
| h
h | shu kãa thu
shu mii abaa thu | |
| 2. | Question: shu kãa thu | "Who is this?" |
| | Response: shu mii puch thu | "This is my son." |
| | shu kãa thu
shu mii puch thu | |
| 3. | Question: shu kãa thu | "Who is this?" |
| | Response: shu mi zhaatu thu | "This is my brother." |
| 2 | shu kãa thu
shu mii zhaatu thu | |
| 4. | Question: shu kãa thu | "Who is this?" |
| | Response: shu mii pichaa thu | "This is my father's brother." |
| 3 | shu kãa thu
shu mi pichaa thu | |
| 5. | Question: shu kãa thu | "Who is this?" |
| | Response: shu mii momaa thu | "This is my mother's brother." |
| 4 | shu kãa thu
shu mi momaa thu | |

The next section requires you to answer the questions using the words given.

shu kãa thu	my father	(your response)
shu kãa thu	my son	
shu kãa thu	my mother's brother	
shu kãa thu	my father's brother	
shu kãa thu	my brother	

Next, the names of the relatives are given, followed by the Kohistani response. Respond when you are given the English cue.

brother		zhaa
sister		bhetu
mother's sister		maphu
mother's brother		momaa
daughter		dhil
son		puch
father's brother		pichaa
father's sister		phayu

VOCABULARY

naa	'name'	momaa	'mother's brother'	asii	'his/her'
bhetu	'sister'	phayu	'father's sister'	kaa	'who' ^{should be kaa}
dhil	'daughter'	pichaa	'father's brother'	pil	'that one' ^{I think}
zhaa	'brother'	puch	'son'		
maphu	'mother's brother'				

NOTES

1. People don't usually like you to ask them their names outright. Offer your own name first. It is easier to ask a third person the name of someone.
2. A woman often will not say her husband's name.
3. A boy is often called puch even if he is not the son of the person speaking.
4. In the expression, "What is your name?", the masculine form of the verb is used because the subject of the sentence is naa 'name'.

LESSON FOUR tsauro sabak

VISITING

1 The following are some expressions used when you visit. They are in
1 conversational units.

1. Greeting: tñi gli haal thii "How are you?"
Response: -ma damãa thii "I'm well."
Invitation: bhei "Sit down."
Response: shukriyaa "Thank you."

There is only one new expression here. Repeat it.

2 bhei

2. Invitation: tu che pwein ãã ***"You will drink tea, won't you?"
Response: ãã ma che pwein ***"Yes, I'll drink tea."
(**Literally, "You drink tea?" "Yes, I drink tea.")
Invitation: che pu - muth che pu "Drink tea! Drink more tea!"
Response: ma muth che nii pwein "I won't drink more tea."
tu che pwein ãã
ãã ma che pwein
che pu - muth che pu
ma muth che nii pwein

If you want more tea, then you say,

ãã ma muth che pwein "Yes, I'll drink more tea."

Respond to the invitation:

tu che pwein ãã	ãã ma muth che pwein
muth che pu (negative answer)	ma muth che nii pwein
muth che pu (positive answer)	ãã ma muth che pwein

3. Invitation: tu gwel khein ãã "You will eat some food?"
 Response: ãã ma gwel khein "Yes, I'll have some food."
 Invitation: gwel khaa "Eat the food!"
 Response: shu gwel tsei sugei thii "This food is very tasty."
 tu gwel khein aa
 aa ma gwel khein
 gwel khaa
 shu gwel tsei sugei thii

Using the last expression, you can substitute different foods for gwel

- shu masu tso sugaa thu This meat is very tasty.
 shu daal tso sugaa thu This daal is very tasty.
 shu bendii tsei sugei thii This bindi is very tasty.
 shẽi bangaaraa tsei sugei the This eggplant is very tasty.*
 shẽi tamaatra tsei sugaa the This tomato is very tasty.**

* eggplant is plural, feminine

** tomato is plural, masculine

4. Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: ma gwel khagale ii thii (f) "I have already eaten."
 ma gwel khagale ii thu (m) (You ate before you came.)
 Invitation: muth gwel khaa "Eat more food!"
 Response: nei ma chupel thii (f) "No, I am full."
 nei ma chupel thu (m)

muth gwel khaa
 ma gwel khagale ii thii
 ma gwel khagale ii thu
 nei ma chupel thii
 nei ma chupel thu

Provide the answers to the following:

- muth gwel khaa (chupel) (your answer)
 muth gwel khaa (khagale) (your answer)

A final expression:

hfi mii ge ijaazat de "May I go now?" (Now give me permission to go)

Finally, review the lesson.

Q: tfi gii haal thii
bhei
tu che pwein aa
muth che pwein aa
tu gwel khein aa
muth gwel khaa ..

Response: aa ma damaa thii
shukriyaa
aa ma che pwein
aa ma muth che pwein
aa ma muth gwel khein
nei ma chupel thu

Respond with the expression for taking your leave.

ijaazat

VOCABULARY

bhei 'sit' (imperative)
khaa 'eat' (imperative)
pu 'drink' (imperative)
khein 'eat' (present, feminine)
pwein 'drink' (present, feminine)
khagale 'having eaten'

che 'tea'
gwel 'food/roti'
masu 'meat'
daal 'daal/lentils'
bendi 'bindi'
bangaaraa 'eggplant'

tu 'you'
ma 'I'
mii ge 'to me'

aa 'question marker at end of sentence'
aa 'yes' (in response to a question)

muth 'more'
nii 'no/not'
nei 'no' (response)
chupel 'full'
hfi 'now'

tso 'very' (masculine)
tsei 'very' (all other genders)
suga 'tasty/good' (masculine)
sugai 'tasty/good' (all other genders)

NOTES

1. ma gwel khagale ii thii literally means 'Having eaten food. I came.' The participle is used often in Kohistani. There are more examples later in the lessons.

2. Notice how the adjectives tso 'big' and suga 'good' vary.

LESSON FIVE pāzō sabak

How Many? Numbers 1-10

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: mii pāz masma the

I have five children.

tñi katuk masma the
mii pāz masma the

Question: tñi katuk pucha the

How many sons do you have?

Response: mii chaa pucha the

I have three sons.

tñi katuk pucha the
mii chaa pucha the

Question: tñi katuk dhiya thii

How many daughters do you have?

Response: mii du dhiya thii

I have two daughters.

tñi katuk dhiya thii
mii du dhiya thii

Question: tñi katuk masma the

How many children do you have?

Response: (1) mii ek masum thu

I have one (male) child.

(2) mii ek puch thu

I have one son.

(3) mii ek dhii thii

I have one daughter.

tñi katuk masma the
mii ek masum thu
mii ek puch thu
mii ek dhii thii

Numbers 1 to 10. Listen, then repeat.

1	ek	6	shō
2	du	7	saath
3	chaa	8	aath
4	tsaur	9	nau
5	pāāz	10	desh

Response Drill. Respond with the full answer, substituting the number given.

tīī katuk masma the (ek)

tīī katuk masma the (du)

tīī katuk masma the (chaa)

tīī katuk masma the (tsaur)

tīī katuk masma the (pāāz)

If you are single, you can use the following responses.

Question: tīī katuk masma the How many children do you have?

Response: mīī masma nīī the I have no children.

Question: gin Why?

Response: ma ziyal karil nīī thīī I am not married.

tīī katuk masma the

mīī masma nīī the

gin

ma ziyal karil nīī thīī

VOCABULARY

masum	'child'
masma	'children'
dhi	'daughter'
dhiya	'daughters'

katuk	'how many'
gin	'why'

ek	'one'
du	'two'
chaa	'three'
tsaur	'four'
pāaz	'five'
shō	'six'
saath	'seven'
aath	'eight'
nau	'nine'
desh	'ten'

LESSON SIX şeyō sabak

This is my family. mīl xandaana the

It is good to have a family photograph, or several photographs, to use whenever you visit people, especially for the first time. The following text contains much that you will need in talking about your family. Listen to the text often until it becomes comprehensible to you.

mīl xandaan man du bheṭi thīi aur du zhado the

In my family are two sisters and two brothers (excluding me).

ma buṭō gheī thīi

I am the oldest. (f)

mīl du bheṭo ziyal karīl thīi

My two sisters are married.

mīl leker bheṭo masma nīl the

My little sister has no children.

mīl buṭō leker bheṭo du masma the -
du dhiyaa thīi

My youngest sister has two children - two daughters.

mīl ghe zhado ziyal kareīl thu

My big brother is married.

tasīl du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhīi thīi

He has two children - a son and a daughter.

mīl leker zhaṭu hom ziyal kareīl thu

My little brother is married also.

tasīl tsaur masma the - ṇaa pucha the aur
ek dhīi thīi

He has four children - three sons and one daughter.

Practice No.1 Repeat after each utterance.

mīl du bheṭō ek zhaṭu thu

I have two sisters and one brother.

mīl ek bheṭu aur ṇaa zhaṭō the

I have one sister and three brothers.

be tsaur zhaṭō aur ṇaa bheṭō the

We have 4 brothers and 3 sisters.

mīl ek bheṭu ek zhaṭu thu

I have one sister and one brother.

Practice No.2

shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	This is my big brother.
shu mii manzwal zhaṭu the	This is my middle brother.
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर zhaṭu thu	This is my youngest brother.
shu mii ghei zhaṭu thu	
shu mii manzwal zhaṭu thu	
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर zhaṭu thu	
shu mii ghei bheṭu thii	This is my oldest sister.
shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii	This is my middle sister.
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭu thii	This is my youngest sister.
shu mii buṭṭṭ ghei bheṭu thii	
shu mii manzwal bheṭu thii	
shu mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭu thii	

Practice No.3. Listen to the full text many times.

shei futo mii xandaana the
 mii xandaan man du bheṭṭṭ thii aur du zhaṭṭṭ the
 ma buṭṭṭ ghei thii
 mii du bheṭṭṭ ziyal karel thii
 mii लेकर bheṭṭṭ masma nii the
 mii buṭṭṭ लेकर bheṭṭṭ du masma the - du dhii thii
 mii ghei zhaṭṭṭ ziyal karel thu
 tasii du masma the - ek puch aur ek dhii thii
 mii लेकर zhaṭṭṭ hōm ziyal karel thu
 tasii tsaur masma the - chaa pucha the aur ek dhii thii

A further expression to use.

shu mii bheṭṭṭ xavaan thu	This is my sister's husband.
shu mii zhaṭṭṭ gheru thii	This is my brother's wife.
shu mii bheṭṭṭ xavaan thu	
shu mii zhaṭṭṭ gheru thii	

VOCABULARY

xandaan	'family'	gho	'big'	man	'in'
xavaan	'husband'	ghei	'big' (in phrase)	aur	'and'
gheru	'wife/woman'	buṭō ghei	'oldest'	hom	'also'
futo	'photograph'	lek	'small'		
		buṭō leker	'smallest'		
tasii	'to him/her'	manzwal	'middle'		

NOTES

1. lek 'small' changes its form in use with nouns. Notice the changes, especially in the construction buṭō leker 'smallest'.
2. gho 'big' also changes. Note the two other forms ghei and ghe.

LESSON SEVEN saathō sabak

"How old are you?" Numbers 11-30

Question: asii katuk kaala umor thii

How old is she?

Response: asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

She is eleven years old.

asii katuk kaala umor thii
asii agaalesh kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thii (f)

How old are you?

Response: mii duiibiish kaala umor thii (f)

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thii
mii duiibiish kaala umor thii

Question: tu katuk kaal thu

How old are you?

Response: ma duiibiish kaal thu

I am 22 years old.

tu katuk kaal thu
ma duiibiish kaal thu

Question: tii yaa katuk kaal thii

How old is your mother?

Response: mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

My mother is 70 years old.

tii yaa katuk kaal thii
mii yaa deshuchebiish kaal thii

(This example is given only for illustration at this stage.)

Numbers 11-20. Listed once, at fast speed then three times slowly.

11 agaalesh

16 shōesh

12 duaalesh

17 sataalesh

13 chēgolesh

18 aataalesh

14 tsandesh

19 aambiish

15 pāāzalesh

20 biish

Question: asii katuk kaala umor thu

How old is he/she?

Question: u katuk kaal thu

How old is he/she? **

asii katuk kaala umor thu

u katuk kaal thu

Answer the questions.

Q: u katuk kaal thu (duaalesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (tsandesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (shōesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (aṭhaalesh) A:

Q: u katuk kaal thu (biish) A:

Q: asii katuk kaala umor thu (agaalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaal thu (chegolesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaal thu (pāāzaalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaala thu (sataalesh) A:

Q: asii umor katuk kaala thu (ambiish) A:

Numbers 21-30

21	ekubiish	26	shōibiish
22	duibiish	27	saatubiish
23	cheibiish	28	aṭhubiish
24	tsaurubiish	29	nauibiish
25	pāāzubiish	30	deshubiish

Answer the questions.

Q: tīfī katuk kaala umor thīī

How old are you?

Q: tū katuk kaal thu

How old are you? (short form)

tu katuk kaal thu

(dubīīsh)

tu katuk kaal thu

(tsaurubīīsh)

tu katuk kaal thu

(shōībīīsh)

tu katuk kaal lthu

(saṭubīīsh)

tīī' katuk kaala umor thīī

(ekubīīsh)

tīī' katuk kaala umor thīī

(cheībīīsh)

tīī' katuk kaala umor thīī

(pāāzubīīsh)

tīī' katuk kaala umor thīī

(saatubīīsh)

tīī' katuk kaala umor thīī

(nauīībīīsh)

Respond this time with only the English cue.

tīī' dhīī katuk kaala umor thīī

(17)

tīī' dhīī katuk kaala umor thīī

(23)

tīī' puche katuk kaala umor thīī

(14)

tīī' bheṭo katuk kaala umor thīī

(24)

tīī' zhaaṭu katuk kaala umor thīī

(18)

tīī' puche katuk kaala umor thīī

(15)

tīī' zhaaṭe katuk kaala umor thīī

(19)

tīī' bheṭo katuk kaala umor thīī

(11)

VOCABULARY

katuk 'how many'

kaal 'year'
umor 'age'asli 'to him/her'
u 'he/she'
tu 'you'
tīl 'to you'

11 agaalesh
12 duaalesh
13 chegolesh
14 tsandesh
15 pāāzalesh
16 shōesh
17 sataalesh
18 aaṭaalesh
19 aambiish
20 biish

21 ekubiish
22 duifiibiish
23 cheiibiish
24 tsaurubiish
25 pāāzubiish
26 shōibiish
27 satubiish
28 aaṭubiish
29 naubiibiish
30 deshubiish

NOTES

- ** There are two ways to ask "How old is he/she". One literally means: 'to him how many years age is' and the other: 'he how many years is'.

LESSON EIGHT aathō sabak

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. mā kohistē zib chichein I'm learning Kohistani. (f)
 mā kohistē zib chichaān I'm learning Kohistani. (m)
 mā kohistē zib chichein
 mā kohistē zib chichaān
2. gata mana Say it again.
 suplo mana Say it slowly.
 gata mana
 suplo mana
3. tii zib chichiyāā shukriyaa Thank you for teaching me your language.
4. mā kohistē zib porzein I understand Kohistani. (f)
 mā kohistē zib porzaan I understand Kohistani. (m)
 mā kohistē zib nii porzein I don't understand Kohistani. (f)
 mā kohistē zib nii porzaan I don't understand Kohistani. (m)
 mā kohistē zib kam kam porzein I understand a little Kohistani. (f)
 mā kohistē zib kam kam porzaan I understand a little Kohistani. (m)
 mā kohistē zib kam kam manhein I can speak a little Kohistani. (f)
 mā kohistē zib kam kam manhaan I can speak a little Kohistani. (m)
5. tu mii ge kohistē zib chichiyāan aa Will you teach me the Kohistani language?
 mii ge muthe kohistē zib chichein thii I want to learn more Kohistani
 mii ge kohistē zib chichō pakar thii I want to learn Kohistani well.

Answer the questions.

tu kohistẽ zib porzein āā

tu kohistẽ zib manhein āā

tu kohistẽ zib porzein āā (1)

(2)

(3)

tu kohistẽ zib manhein āā (1)

(2)

(3)

VOCABULARY

zib 'language/tongue'

mana 'say' (imperative)

manein 'speak' (present)

gata 'again'

manhein 'able to speak' (present)

suplo 'slowly'

porzein 'understand' (present)

pakar 'well/better'

chichein 'learn' (present)

muth 'more'

chichiyaa 'teach'

NOTES

1. manhein. The h insertion is the 'able to' part of the construction.
2. The present tense endings are ein (f) and aan (m).

LESSON NINE nauṣ sabak

NUMBERS 31-40

31	agaaleshubiish	36	tsaur kam dubiish
32	duaaleshubiish	37	ḡhaa kam dubiish
33	ḡhegoleshubiish	38	du kam dubiish
34	tsandeshubiish	39	ek kam dubiish
35	pāāz kam du biish	40	dubiish

Answer the questions.

tīī katuk kaala umor thiī	(agaaleshubiish)
tīī katuk kaala umor thiī	(tsaaaur kam dubiish)
tīī zhaaṡ katuk kaala umor thiī	(duaaleshubiish)
tīī bheṡu katuk kaala umor thiī	(pāāz kam dubiish)
tīī xavaan katuk kaala umor thiī	(du kam dubiish)
tīī gherē katuk kala umor thiī	(ḡhegoleshubiish)

Numbers up to 100 in tens. You can work out the other numbers from them. See NOTES at the end of the lesson for guidance.

50	deshudubiish
60	ḡhebiish
70	deshuchebiish
80	tsaurbiish
90	deshutsaurbiish
100	shol

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ yēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(deshudubiish)
tĩĩ abēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(agaaleshudubiish)
tĩĩ momēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(dualeshudubiish)
tĩĩ phayũ katuk kaala umor thii	(chegoleshudubiish)
tĩĩ maphēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(tsansudubiish)
tĩĩ pichēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(pāaz kam chabiish)
tĩĩ abēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(tsaur kam chabiish)
tĩĩ yēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(cha kam chabiish)
tĩĩ momēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(du kam dubiish)
tĩĩ phayũ katuk kaala umor thii	(ek kam chabiish)

Some more relationship terms.

mother's mother	gheyaa	father's father	ghomba
father's mother	gheyaa	mother's father	ghomba

Answer the questions.

tĩĩ gheyaa katuk kaal thii	(chabiish)
tĩĩ ghomba katuk kaal thu	(pāazuchabiish)
tĩĩ gheyēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(deshuchabiish)
tĩĩ ghombēĩ katuk kaala umor thii	(satuchabiish)

VOCABULARY

ghomba	grandfather	31	agaaleshubiish	50	deshudubiish
		32	duaaleshubiish	60	chebiish
gheyaa	grandmother	33	chegoleshubiish	70	deshuḥchebiish
		34	tsandeshubiish	80	tsaurbiish
		35	pāāz kam dubiish	90	deshutsaurbiish
		36	tsaur kam dubiish	100	shol
		37	ḥaa kam dubiish		
		38	du kam dubiish		
		39	ek kam dubiish		
		40	dubiish		

NOTES

1. Although it is technically possible to count in a systematic pattern past 34, the usual way is to relate to the next ten. Thus pāāz kam dubiish instead of pāāzaleshubiish.

2. $30 = 10 + 20$ $50 = 10 + 40$ $70 = 10 + 60$ $90 = 10 + 80$
 $40 = 2 \times 20$ $60 = 3 \times 20$ $80 = 4 \times 20$

Intermediate numbers follow the regular pattern.

LESSON TEN deshō sabak

WHERE?

Q: tu gulaa ii thu- Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma paṭaan ii thu I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thii Where are you coming? (f)

A: ma paṭaan ii thii I'm coming to Pattan.

Q: tu gulaa ii thu Where are you coming? (m)

A: ma qalandabaadaan ii thu I'm coming to Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tu gulaa ii thii (paṭaan)

tu gulaa ii thii (qalandarabaad)

tu gulaa ii thii (kamila)

Q: tīī baa gulaa thu Where is your house?

A: mīī baa paṭaan maz thu My house is in Pattan.

Q: tīī baa gulaa thu Where is your house?

A: mīī baa qalandarabaad maz thu My house is in Qalandarabad.

Answer the questions.

tīī baa gulaa thu (qalandarabaad)

tīī baa gulaa thu (paṭaan)

Q: tús kara hín gulaa the Where do you live?

A: be¹ kara hín kolei maz the We live in Kolei.

Q: tús kara hín gulaa the Where do you live?

A: be¹ kara hín paalasa maz the We live in Palas.

Answer the questions.

tus kara hín gulaa the (qalandarabaad)

tus kara hín gulaa the (paṭaan)

tus kara hín gulaa the (kolei)

Q: tu¹ gulu biin Where are you going? (f)

A: mā kamili¹ biin I'm going to Komilla (f)

Q: tu¹ gulu ben Where are you going? (m)

A: mā kamili¹ ben I'm going to Komilla (m)

Answer the questions.

tu¹ gulu biin (qalandaarabaad)

tu¹ gulu biin (paṭaan)

Q: tu¹ gulu biin Where are you going?

A: hī¹ mā tā bei biin I'm going to my house now.

Answer the questions.

tu hī¹ gulu ben (kamili)

tu hī¹ gulu ben (pataan)

tu hī¹ gulu ben (ta bei)

VOCABULARY

gulaa 'where'
hfi 'now'
man/maz 'in'

ii 'come'
ii thii/thu present continuous
ben 'go' (m)
biin 'go' (f)

tā 'my'
tus 'you' (pl)

NOTES

1. baa 'house' changes in context.
2. Notice how gulaa changes to gulu before biin/ben.

LESSON ELEVEN agaaleshō sabak

MEDICAL (1)

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu | What is your problem? |
| A: mīī daan shilaan | My tooth aches. |
| Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu | |
| A: mīī kaan shilaan | My ear aches |
| Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu | |
| A: mīī marii shilein | My throat aches |
| Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu | |
| A: mīī anḥiif shilein | My eye aches |
| Q: tīī ge gīi takliif thu | |
| A: mīī buṭ badan shilaan | My whole body aches. |

Answer the questions.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| tīī ge gīi takliif thu | (daan) |
| tīī ge gīi takliif thu | (kaan) |
| tīī ge gīi takliif thu | (anḥiif) |
| tīī ge gīi takliif thu | (mariif) |
| tīī ge gīi takliif thu | (buṭ badan) |

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl - basha

Where is the pain? Show (me).

A: mīl dan man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my teeth.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl - basha

A: mīl kaṇ man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my ear.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl - basha

A: mīl marīl man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my throat.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl - basha

A: mīl aṇṇhīl man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my eye.

Answer the questions.

tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

(aṇṇhīl)

tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

(daan)

tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

(marīl)

tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

(kaṇ)

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

Where is your pain?

A: mīl wer man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my stomach.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

A: mīl ṣhīṣha maz zhukh thīl

The pain is in my head.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

A: mīl daa man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my back.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

A: mīl pheya man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my shoulder.

Q: tīl gulaa zhukh thīl

A: mīl hīgut man zhukh thīl

The pain is in my chest.

Answer the questions.

tīī gulaa zhukh thīī	(wer)
tīī gulaa zhukh thīī	(daa)
tīī gulaa zhukh thīī	(shish)
tīī gulaa zhukh thīī	(hilgut)
tīī gulaa zhukh thīī	(pheya)

VOCABULARY

takliif	'problem'	ançhīl	'eye'		
zhukh	'pain'	badan	'body'		
		daa	'back'		
shilein	'aches' (f)	daan	'tooth'	dan	'teeth'
shilaan	(m)	hilgut	'chest'		
		kaan	'ear'	kan	'ears'
		marīī	'throat'		
		pheya	'shoulder'		
		shisha	'head'		
		wer	'stomach'		

LESSON TWELVE dualeshō sabak

MEDICAL (2)

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: hīī mīī ge zor thīī

I have a fever now.

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

Yesterday I had a fever.

A: bīīaal mīī ge zor ēīs

Answer the question.

(hīī) tīī ge gīī takliif thu

(hīī)

hīī tīī ge gīī takliif thu

(bīīaal)

Q: tīī ge gīī takliif thu

What is the problem?

A: mīī wer man zhukh thīī

My stomach hurts.

Q: tīī wer man zhukh kalna pate thīī

After when does your stomach hurt?

A: gwel keina pate mīī wer man
zhukh thīī

After eating my stomach hurts.

Another way of saying this:

Q: tīī wer maz/man* kalna pate zhukh
īī thīī

After when does the pain in your
stomach come?

A: gwel keina pate mīī wer man zhukh
īī thīī

After eating the pain in my
stomach comes.

* man and maz are often interchangeable. You will notice Anayatullah alternates between them from time to time.

Q: tĩi wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: raal hĩn mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins to come.

Q: tĩi wer man kalna pate zhukh sharu ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach begin?

A: raal hĩn mii wer man zhukh sharu ii thii

At night the pain in my stomach begins.

Q: tĩi wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: oktan pate zhukh ii thii

After morning the pain comes.

Q: tĩi wer man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

After when does the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaalan pate mii wer man zhukh ii thii

Since yesterday the pain in my stomach comes.

Q: tĩi wer man kalna pate zhukh ii lĩis

When did the pain in your stomach come?

A: bilaal mii wer man zhukh ii lĩis

Yesterday the pain in my stomach came.

Answer the questions.

tĩi shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(gwel khein)

tĩi shisha man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(raal)

tĩi daa man kalna pate zhukh ii thii

(bilaalan)

tĩi daa man kalna pate zhukh ii lĩis

(bilaalan)

KOHISTANI LESSON HANDBOOK

More body parts to learn.

1. Arm

haa	hand
bakwīl	forearm
muut	upper arm
tungwir	elbow
ban	wrist
hatēl talīl	palm of hand
angwīl	finger
ango	thumb
juuk	finger joint
naak	fingernail

2. Leg

khur	leg
tseith	upper leg
pin	lower leg
kuut	knee
twir	heel
ghund	ankle
kurēl angwīl	toe
ango	big toe
kūrēl talīl	toenail
shifar	buttocks
setiyaa mund	hip

VOCABULARY

hin		'with' (instrument)	daa	'back'
kalna pate		'after' (time)	shisha	'head'
			zor	'fever'
sharu		'begin'	bilaal	'yesterday'
			raal	'night'

NOTES

1. ilāls is the past tense, feminine. ilāas is the masculine.

LESSON THIRTEEN chęgoleshō sabak

DOING THINGS (Present Tense of transitive verbs)

- Q: tu hīl gi karein What are you doing now? (f)
 A: ma hīl biskut khein Now I eat a biscuit.
- Q: tu hīl gi karein
 A: ma hīl che pwein Now I drink tea. (f)
- Q: tu hīl gi karein
 A: ma hīl sabzi ghinein Now I buy sabzi. (f)
- Q: tu hīl gi karein
 A: ma hīl haamū dhein Now I wash (my) face and hands. (f)
- Q: tu hīl gi karein
 A: ma hīl kohistē zib chichein Now I learn the Kohistani language. (f)
- Q: tu hīl gi karein
 A: ma hīl gwel pazein Now I cook roti. (f)

Now the same sentences in the masculine gender.

- Q: tu hīl gi karaan What are you doing now?
 A: ma hīl biskut khaan
 ma hīl che pwaan
 ma hīl sabzi ghinaan
 ma hīl tā haamū dhayaan
 ma hīl kohistē zib chichaan
 ma hīl gwel pazaan

The following is a short text using the present tense. Listen to it as a whole at normal speed. It is then broken up into sentences for you to repeat. The text is in the feminine gender but you can easily adapt it to masculine gender if you wish.

ma har okta uṭhiḡal haamũ dhein	Every morning having risen I wash my face and hands.
te ma duaa karein	Then I pray.
satẽi bajii ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein	At seven o'clock I have breakfast and also drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistẽ zib chichein	Then I learn a little Kohistani.
te ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein	Then I visit my friends and speak the Kohistani language.
te ma gwel khein aur che hõm pwein	Then I eat food and also drink tea.
aur te ma bei biin	And then I go home.

Each sentence for you to repeat and practise.

1. ma har okta uṭhiḡal tã* haamu dhein
2. te ma duaa karein
3. satẽi bajii ma nashta karein aur che hõm pwein
4. te 'ma kam lak kohiste zib chichein
5. te 'ma tã margaleyõ mil iin aur kohistẽ zib manein
6. te ma gwel khein aur che pwein
7. aur te ma tã bei biin

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu giĩ karein
2. tu tã haamũ dheina pate giĩ karein
3. duaa kareina pate tu giĩ karein
4. che pweina pate tu giĩ karein
5. kohistẽ zib chicheina pate tu giĩ karein
6. (ma) margaleyõ mil maneina pate tu giĩ karein
7. kheina pate tu giĩ karein

VOCABULARY

chichein, chichaana	'learn'	biskut	'biscuit'
dhein, dhaan	'wash'	che	'chai/tea'
ghinein, ghinaan	'buy'	duaa	'prayer'
karein, karaan	'do'	nashta	'breakfast'
khein, khaan	'eat'	margaleyō	'friend'
manein, manaan	'speak'	sabzi	'vegetables'
pazein, pazaan	'cook'		
pwein, pwaan	'drink'	aur	'and'
		har	'every'
maneina	'speaking' (f)	hōm	'also'
mil	'meet'	kam	'some'
mil iin	'visit'	lak	'little'
uthiigal	'having risen'		

NOTES

* tā means "my" (like apna in Urdu). It was omitted from the first text and put in the second time.

LESSON FOURTEEN tsanshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE

The following is basically the same text as in the previous lesson. It is put into the future tense so that you can see how the future works. It is quite regular and you shouldn't have any problems with it. Listen to the text first and then practise by repeating it as it is playing.

ma har okta utlīgal ta haamū dhayasheith	Every morning having risen I will wash my face and hands.
te ma duaa karasheith	Then I will pray.
satēī bajīl ma che pusheith	At seven o'clock I will drink tea.
te ma kam lak kohistē zib chīchasheith	Then I will learn a little Kohistani
te ma tā margaleyō mil kohistē zib manasheith	Then visiting my friends I will speak Kohistani.
te ma gwel khasheith aur che pusheith	Then I will eat food and drink tea.
aur te ma tā beī basheith	And then I will go home.

Answer the questions.

1. har okta tu gīl karasheith
2. haamū dheina pate tu gīl karasheith
3. duaa kheina pate tu gīl karasheith
4. che pweina pate tu gīl karasheith
5. kohistē zib chicheina pate tu gīl karasheith
6. margaleyo mil kohistē zib maneina pate tu gīl karasheith
7. gwel kheina pate tu gīl karasheith

VOCABULARY

NOTES

1. The future tense is the easiest to learn. The endings are sheith (r) and shath (m). If the verb stem ends in a vowel, as in pu, then the ending is added as it is. If the verb stem ends in a consonant, then a is placed before the ending, as in karasheith.

LESSON FIFTEEN pāzashō sabak

A SHORT DIALOGUE - MORE VERBS TO LEARN

The following dialogue is about a poor woman who goes around the houses begging for food. The text will give you practice in asking and answering questions.

1. soal: garīb gheriyāā baa gulaa thu Where does the poor woman live?
 jawab: garīb gheriyāā baa jamaatiyāā The poor woman's house is near the
 kata thu mosque.
2. soal: tasī xawan ya masma the Has she any husband or children?
 jawab: tasī xawan aur masma nī the She hasn't any husband or children
 so amēi gwel lukagel kheīn She herself having begged eats.
3. soal: so bazaara man lukein Does she beg in the bazaar?
 jawab: so bazaara man nī lukein She doesn't beg in the bazaar.
 so sirp bo man lukein She only begs in houses.
4. soal: bo man gherīi tasī keraa gīl In the houses, what do the women
 den give her?
 jawab: bo man gherīi tasī keraa tswīth In the houses women give her flour
 ya chīnī den and sugar.
 kal kal tasī keraa pēs hōm den Sometimes they give her money also

Take the part of the person answering the questions

amuth soal: garīb gheriyāā baa gulaa thu

jawab:

deyō soal: tasī xawan ya masma the āā

jawab:

chayō soal: so bazaraan lukein āā

jawab:

tsaurō soal: bo man gherīi tasī keraa gīl den

jawab:

Now answer questions, using the cue word in your response.

- sowal: gariib gheriyāā baa gulaa thu (jamaat)
 sowal: tasiī xawan ya masma the (nei)
 sowal: so bazaara man lukein aa (nei)
 sowal: bo man gherīī tasiī keraagii den (tswith ya chiinii)

VOCABULARY

sirp	'only'	den	'give' (f)	bo	'houses'
kata	'near'	lukein	'ask for/beg' (f)	chiinii	'sugar'
kal kal	'sometimes'	lukagel	'having begged'	gheriyu	'woman'
aneī	'herself'			jamaatii	'mosque'
gariib	'poor' (not rich)			pes	'money'
				jawab	'answer'
				sowal	'question'
				tswith	'flour'

NOTES

1. gheriyu 'woman' changes in the text. Note the differences.

LESSON SIXTEEN shōshō sabak

FUTURE TENSE - MORE PRACTICE

Several new verbs are introduced. They are given in sentences, using the future tense, and using both the masculine and feminine genders. There is space on the tape for you to repeat each sentence after it is given.

1. chichashath (m) chichasheith (f) will learn
ma kohistē zib chichashath/chichasheith I will learn Kohistani.
2. chichiashath (m) chichiasheith (f) will teach
so mīl ge kohistē chichiashath/chichiasheith He will teach me Kohistani.
3. natashath (m) natasheith (f) will play
maṭu natashath The boy will play.
meityu 'natasheith The girl will play.
4. roshath (m) rosheith (f) will cry
maṭu roshath The boy will cry.
meityu 'rosheith The girl will cry.
5. lukashath (m) lukasheith (f) will ask/beg
shu maash chiinii lukashath This man will ask for sugar.
shu gheriyu chiinii lukasheith This woman will ask for sugar.
6. kaalashath (m) kaalasheith (f) will count
maṭu berō kaalashath The boy will count the sheep.
meityu 'berō kaalasheith The girl will count the sheep.
7. shashath (m) shasheith (f) will wear
ma nei |zor shashath I will wear new clothes.
ma nei |zor shasheith I will wear new clothes.

8. okashath (m)	okasheith (f)	will climb
maṭu gei tal okashath	The boy will climb the tree.	
meityu gei tal okasheith	The boy will climb the tree.	

VOCABULARY

chich	'to learn'	maṭu	'boy'
chichii	'to teach'	meityo	'girl'
nat	'to play'	maash	'man'
ro	'to cry'	gheriyū	'woman'
luk	'to ask for/beg'	zor	'cloth/clothes'
kaal	'to count'	gei	'tree'
sha	'to wear'		
ok	'to climb'		

NOTES

LESSON SEVENTEEN sataaleshō sabak

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Once again the same text is used to show you the simple past tense. This tense can also be called the past completed tense.

Listen to the text and repeat along with it as soon as it becomes familiar to you. Once again the feminine gender is used.

bilāl okta ma uthlīgal haamū dhayalēis	Yesterday morning, having risen I washed my face and hands.
te me duaa karalēis	Then I prayed.
satēi bajlī me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis	At seven o'clock I had breakfast and also drank tea.
te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis	Then I learnt a little Kohistani.
te me tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis	Then I visited my friends and spoke Kohistani.
te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis	Then I ate food and also drank tea.
aur te ma tā bei balēis	And then I went home.

Repeat each sentence.

1. bilāl okta ma uthlīgal haamū dhayalēis
2. te me duaa karalēis
3. satēi bajlī me nashta karalēis aur che hōm pulēis
4. te me kam lak kohistē zib chichalēis
5. te ma tā margaleyō mil ilēis aur kohistē zib manalēis
6. te ma gwel khē balēis aur che pwē hōm balēis
7. aur te ma tā bei balēis

VOCABULARY

bilaaal 'yesterday'
 okta 'morning'
 uthilgal 'having risen'
 *khē 'eating'
 *pwē 'drinking'

balēis 'came' (f)
 chichalēis 'learnt' (f)
 dhayalēis 'washed' (f)
 illēis 'came' (f)
 manalēis 'spoke' (f)
 karalēis 'did' (f)
 pulēis 'drank' (f)

NOTES

1. *in combination constructions. The example in this lesson means literally 'Then eating of food came and drinking of tea came.'
2. me is used instead of ma in the past tense.

LESSON EIGHTEEN aṭhaaleṣhō sabak

A STORY ABOUT COOKING

The following story introduces you to the language on a larger scale. You will be able to see how to put longer sentences together. The simple past tense is used throughout. You will recognize most of the vocabulary. New constructions are explained in the notes at the end of the lesson and will be dealt with in more detail in following lessons.

ek baa man ek gheriyū buṭ bamashō keraa gwel pazein	In one house a woman cooks food for for everyone.
so gheriyū har okta bilaal gwel pazein	That woman cooks food every morning and evening.
buṭ mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein	First of all, having mixed flour and water, she kneaded the dough.
ek genta patyo shu gheriyū choholo man lakei'aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein	After an hour this woman lit a fire in the stove with wood and paper.
te so'angaar tal to tsein	Then she put a tava on the fire.
te to'tabzilke te so gheriyū gwel santagal to tal galein	When the tava was heated, then the woman, having flattened the roti, put it on the tava.
ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein	When one side was cooked, then she cooked the other side.
beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein	When the second side of the roti was cooked, she put the cooked roti in a roti basket.
te so'tukur tal paak lak zor galein	Then she put a small clean cloth on the roti basket
aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein	On another stove in a cooking pot curry heated.
gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalke igaalagai gwel khē sharu karaan	When the curry was heated, all the people in the house having gathered began to eat.

KOHISTAN LESSON HANDBOOK

In the following section, each sentence is said slowly and then a question is asked for you to answer.

1. ek baa man ek gheriyũ buṭ mashō keraa gwel pazein

Q: ek gheriyũ gii pazein

A:

Q: ek gheriyũ gulaa gwel pazein

A:

2. so gheriyũ har okta bilaal gwel pazein

Q: so gheriyũ gii waxt gwel pazein

A:

3. buṭō mutyo so tswith aur wii milaagel tswith kishein

Q: buṭō mutyo shu gheriyũ gii karein

A:

4. ek genta patyo shu gheriyũ choholo man lakei aur kagaasa hin angaar gwein

Q: shu gheriyũ gii waxt angaar gwein

A:

5. te so angaar tal to tsein

Q: shu gheriyũ angaar tal gii tsaan

A:

6. te to tabzilke te so gheriyũ gwel santagal to tal galein

Q: gii waxt to tabzilke gheriyũ gii karein

A:

7. ek king gwel patzilke te so gwel aluz king marak karein

Q: ek king gwel patzilke te so gheriyũ gii karein

A:

8. beizdō king gwel patzilke te so patzil gwel tukuru man tsein

Q: beizdō king gwel patzilke te so gheriyũ gii karein

A:

9. te so tukur tal paal lak zor galein

Q: te so tukur tal gii galein

A:

10. aluz choholo tal talwii man zwil ladein

Q: aluz choholo tal gii ladein

A:

11. gii waxt zwil ladzilke te baabut xalka igaalagal gwel khē sharu karaan

Q: gii waxt zwil ladzilke baabut xalka gii karaan

A:

VOCABULARY

angaar	'fire'	buṭ maasho	'everyone'
choholo	'stove'	buṭ mutyo	'firstly'
genta	'hour'	baa buṭ	'all in the house'
kagaas	'paper'		
king	'side'	tal 'on'	galein 'place' (f)
lakei	'wood'		gwein 'light' (f)
to	'tava'		kishein 'knead' (f)
tukuru	'roti basket'	ladzil 'heated'	pazein 'cook' (f)
talwi	'cooking pot'	patzil 'cooked'	tsein 'put' (f)
wii	'water'	tabzil 'heated'	
xalka	'person'		
zor	'cloth'	igaalagal 'having gathered'	
zwil	'curry'	milaagal 'having mixed'	
		santagal 'having flattened'	
		sharu 'begin'	

LESSON NINETEEN ambishō sabak

WHEN - gii waxt

Here are several sentences demonstrating the normal use of gii waxt. Each sentence is followed by a comprehension question so that you get used to using the construction.

1. gii waxt mii kaam xatam hōn ke, te ma qalandarabaadii basheith

When my work is finished I will go to Qalandarabad.

(In the second and third repetitions, dit replaces hon ke.)

Q: tu kal qalandarabaadii basheith

When will you go to Qalandarabad?

A:

2. gii waxt bangdit ke, te ma jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes then I will go to the mosque.

Q: tu kal jamaatii bashath

A:

3. gii waxt bangdit ke, te but xalka jamaatii bashath

When the prayer call comes everyone will go to the mosque.

Q: but xalka kal jamaatii bashath

A:

4. gii waxt iskule thalei hōn ke, te but masma iskulan chaarii nikashath

When the school bell rings, then all the children will come out of school.

Q: but masma kal iskulan chaarii nikashath

A:

5. tu gii waxt sin maz ulṭil ke, te tu marashath

When you fall into the river then you will die.

Q: tu gii waxt sin man ulṭil ke te tu gii hoshath

A:

The next group of expressions use a slightly different construction. 1 possibly indicates uncertainty that something will happen.

1. gif waxt helga balu, te ma hōm tasī mishaar basheith

When Helga comes then I will also go with her.

Q: |tu kal basheith

A:

2. gif waxt aazh dilu, te be baa man darashath

When it rains we will go inside the house.

Q: |be kal baa man darashath

A:

3. gif waxt be kamili balu, te tu hōm zō mishaar bashath

When we go to Komilla then you will go with us.

Q: |tu gif waxt kamili bashath

A:

VOCABULARY

aazh	'rain'	gif waxt	'when' (conjunction)
iskul	'school'	-ke	ending on 'when' clause
kaam	'work'	kal	'when' (question)
sin	'river'		
thala	'bell'	uļt	'to fall'
xalak	'person'	bangdit	'prayer call sounding'
xalka	'people'		
		zō	'us'

NOTES

1. You will have notice that the regular construction is gif waxt...-ke and then te in the following clause.
2. gif waxt does not have to be the first word in the sentence.

LESSON TWENTY blishō sabak

BECAUSE - gin che

This lesson shows how gin che works. Once again sentences are given as examples, then a comprehension question is asked for you to answer.

1. masum wii lukaan gin che so chishaa ho thu The child asks for water because he is thirsty.
gheriyū wii lukein gin che so chishaa ho thii
ma wii lukein gin che ma chishaa ho thii

Q: tu gin wii lukaan
A:

2. masma hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu The children laugh because they are happy.
puch hasaan gin che so tso xosh thu
mii dhii hasein gin che so tse xosh thii
ma hasein gin che ma tse xosh thii

Q: tu gin hasein
A:

Q: puch gin hasaan
A:

3. maash haspitaalii ben gin che so naajor thu The man goes to hospital because he is sick.
ma haspitaalii biin gin che ma naajor thii

Q: tu gulu biin
A:

4. puch bheyaan gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas The boy is afraid because the dog bit him.
ma bheyei gin che kutzorē mii tsapalaas
gheriyu bheyein gin che kutzorē tas tsapalaas

Q: puch gin bheyaan
A:

Q: tu gin bheyein
A:

5. masum kutzoran bheyaan gin che kutzor tsapaan The child fears the dog because the dog bit him.
ma kutzoran bheyein gin che kutzor tsapaan

Q: tu gin kutzoran bheyein
A:

6. masum te ron gin che so chisha ho thu The child cries because he is thirsty.
puch te ron gin che kutzor tsapaan The boy cries because the dog bit him.
dhii te roin gin che so buchaa ho thii The daughter cries because she is angry.

Q: masum gin ron
A:

Q: puch gin ron
A:

Q: dhii gin roin
A:

7. suzuki kamilii te nii biin gin che rod blaak thu The Suzuki is not going to Komilla because the road is blocked.

Q: 'suzuki gin kamilii nii biin
A:

8. shu maash bakul kot te shaan gin che u shilaan hon This man wears a thick coat because he is shivering.

Q: shu maash gin bakul kot shaan
A:

9. xalak jarga man te bhetel the gin che tsei The people are meeting because they are making a decision.
fesla karaan

Q: xalak jarga man gin bhet the
A:

VOCABULARY

bakul 'thick'
 chishaa 'thirsty'
 naajor 'sick'
 xosh 'happy'

fesla 'decision'
 jarga 'meeting'
 kot 'coat'
 kutzor 'dog'

bhe 'to fear'
 has 'to laugh'
 tsap 'to bite'

NOTES

LESSON TWENTY-ONE ekubilishō sabak

IF - agar

This lesson demonstrates the use of agar "if". Once again there is practice for you so that you become familiar with the construction. The new sentences are repeated three times.

1. (a) agar oktaa aazh holu ma
qalandarabaadii nii basheith

If it rains in the morning I will
not go to Qalandarabad.

(b) agar oktaa aazh nii holu ma
qalandarabaadii basheith

If it does not rain in the morning
then I will go to Qalandarabad.

Q: tu qalandarabaadii basheithii āā

Are you going to Qalandarabad?

A: (a)

Q: agar oktaa aazh nii holu te tu gii karasheith

A:

2. (a) agar te gulii khalu te tu
damāā hosheith

If you take the tablets you will
get well

(b) agar te gulii nii khalu te tu
damāā nii hosheith

If you do not take the tablets then
you will not get well.

Q: agar te gulii khalu te gii hosheith

A:

Q: agar te gulii nii khalu te gii hosheith

A:

3. agar tu gei tal ukaalu azāā tu
ultifashath

If you climb the tree maybe you will
fall.

Q: agar tu gei tal ukaalu ta gii hosheith

A:

4. agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii
ma hōm te mishaar imdaad karashath

If you help me then I will also
help you tonight.

On the third repetition the sentence is changed, with the addition of azaa.

agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu ralii

If you help me then maybe I will
also help you tonight.

azāā ma hōm tii mishaar imdaad karashath

Q: agar te mii mishaar imdaad kelu te ma gii karashath

A:

5. agar te mii keraa kohistā zib chichiyaalu If you teach me Kohistani I
 ma hōm tii keraa āgrezii zib chichiyashath will also teach you English.

Q: agar te mii keraa kohistā zib chichiyaalu te ma gii chichiyasheith

A:

VOCABULARY

agar	'if'	aaz	'rain'	ho	'to be'
-lu	conditional	gulii	'tablet'	uk	'to climb'
te	'then'	gel	'tree'		

mishaar 'with' (accompaniment)

imdaad kar 'to help'

NOTES

1. You will have discovered the "if ... then" construction is agar ... te
2. Perhaps you also noticed that te is sometimes left out. It is probably correct to put it in.
3. Extra doubt is conveyed with the use of azāa.
4. Notice the conditional form of kar 'to do' is kelu.

LESSON TWENTY-TWO duilbiishō sabak

ADMONITIONS - Practice in using agar

Admonition No.1

wo maṭu tu gei tal nii uka

agar tu ukaalu te tu ulṭiashath

ulṭilke te tīi haa ya kur sharashath

te be tīi haspitaalō war tilashath

Hey boy, don't climb the tree.

If you climb it then you will fall.

Having fallen then you will break your arm or leg.

Then we will take you to the hospital.

This text is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu gei tal ukaalu te gii hoshath

A:

Q: ulṭilke te gii hoshath

A:

Q: te be gii karashath

A:

Admonition No.2

wo maṭu piishu kutzor katsii nii ba

agar tu balu kutzor tīi tsapashath

kutzorē tīi tsapilke be tīi haspitaalō war nii tilahaan

agar kutzorē tīi tsaplu azāa tu naajor hoshath aur axer tu marashath

Hey boy! Don't go near that dog!

If you do the dog will bite you.

The dog having bit you, we will not be able to take you to the hospital.

If the dog bites you, perhaps you will become sick and finally you will die.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu kutzor katsii balu te kutzor gii karaṣhath

A:

Q: kutzorē maṭu tsapilke te be gii karaṣhath

A:

Q: agar kutzorē maṭu tsaplu azāā gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: aur axer gii hoṣhath

A:

Admonition No.3

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

agar tu sina moi balu azāā tu ulṭiyashath aur satēi marashath

sina wii tso tiiz thu aur tso tu hōm thu

Hey boy! Don't go on the river bank.

If you go on the river bank, perhaps you will fall and die.

The river water is very fast and also very cold.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: agar maṭu sina moi balu azaa gii hoṣhath

A:

Q: sina wii gii she thu

A:

Admonition No.4

wo maṭu tu sina moi nii ba

sina moi tso xatanaak thu

sīn maz ulṭilke te maash zan nii daharaan

maashe gei ya taho dehelke te tso bach hoṣhath

Hey boy! Don't go near the river bank.

The river bank is very dangerous.

When he falls into the river, then a man will not be able to survive.

When a man is able to hold onto a tree or a branch then he will be safe.

This is repeated slowly.

Answer the questions.

Q: maṭu sina moi gin nli balu

A:

Q: agar ek maasho sin man ulṭil ho te so gli karashath

A:

VOCABULARY

shar 'to break'

til 'to take'

mar 'to die'

moi 'bank' (of river)

sin 'river'

taho 'branch'

zan 'life'

axer 'lastly/finally'

tso 'very'

tiiz 'fast'

tu 'cold'

xatanaak 'dangerous'

bach 'save, be safe'

LESSON TWENTY-THREE chebliishō sabak

A STORY ABOUT VISITING - Practising the Past Tense

In this lesson, a long story is taken and broken up into parts so that you can hear it little by little and begin to understand it. After each section of the story, questions are asked for you to answer so that you get more practice in using the language. Finally the whole text is given so that you will listen to it for comprehension. The English translation of the story is given at the end of the lesson.

(As in natural language, the repetitions are not always identical.)

Section 1

1. bilaal mii margaleyō mii ban nihele dit
2. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu ba kwunil ēē
3. buṭ margaleyō asalaam walekum mein
4. me mein walekum asalaam
5. mii margaleyō min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii
6. me mein che ma damāā thii
7. mii margaleyō mii ge mein che tu shēi tal bhei
8. te ma shēi tal bheth

Lines 1 and 2 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margaleyō mii ge gii mein

A:

Lines 3 to 6 are repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: buṭ margaleyō min gii tapus kiir

A:

Q: me gii jawab dit

A:

Lines 7 and 8 are repeated. Answer the question

Q: te ma gii tsiiz tal bheth

A:

Section 2

1. ek lak masum mii mishaar shel tal bheṭh
2. me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit
3. te me buṭ futō naa shas maṭu keraa mein
4. mii margaleyō muth shēi tal bheṭh thii aur be takalii den

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: shēi tal kaa bheṭhalaās

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tasii keraa gii dit

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me shas masum keraa gii dit

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the questions.

Q: mii margale gulaa bheṭh iilēis

A:

Q: be gii karāas

A:

Section 3

1. me ek zangō man ek masum pashii
2. shu masum suth bazelāas
3. shu masum rōs gii waxt shu masum rōs te shu gheriyū uthligal zango tsuleis
4. masum gata suth ga

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me ek zangō man gii pashii

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū uthligal gii karēis

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te masum gii hōn

A:

Section 4

1. muth shēi tal ek masum luwel ēis
2. tasiī hom zor ēis
3. mosum garṁiyāā āās lekin so masum shila hōs
4. aur tas tal lahiib galilēis

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: muth shēi tal kāā luwel ēis

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: so masum gii holāās

A:

Lines 3 and 4 are repeated. Answer the question.

Q: tas tal gii galilēis

A:

Section 5

1. du kukō tu khāās aur ek tsail twil mishaar gandzil ēis
2. ek gheriyū tsailan chiir duēis

Part of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: du kukō gii khāās

A:

The rest of line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek tsail gulaa gandzil ēis

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: ek gheriyū gii karēis

A:

Section 6.

1. 'mii margale min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aa

2. me mein che aa ma che pwein

3. 'mii margale ek piala che ail

4. aur zo che pwe sharu kiir

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question

Q: 'mii margaleyo min gii tapus kiir

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question

Q: 'mii gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'mii margale gii ail

A:

Line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'aur zo gii pwe sharu kiir

A:

Section 7

1. |te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail

2. 'aur me gwel kheil

3. me gwel kha mutzilke mii margale mii ge mein che tu muth gwel khein aa

4. 'me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: |te so mii keraa cheana pate gii ail

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii kheil

A:

The first part of line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: 'ma gii kha mutzilke

A:

The remainder of line 3 and all of line 4 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me tã margaleyõ keraa gii mein

A:

Section 8

1. ek genta patyo me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che hĩ mii ge ijaazat de
2. te ma uñilgal me tã margaleyõ keraa mein che tĩ kohistẽ zib chichiyã keraa shukriyaa
3. te ma tã bel baziige

Line 1 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: me gii manil

A:

Line 2 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te me gii manil

A:

Line 3 is repeated. Answer the question.

Q: te ma gulu baziige

A:

The whole story comes next. Listen to it and try to understand it. Play it often for comprehension.

bilaal mii margaleyõ mii ban nihele dit / mii margaleyõ mii ge mein che tu
ba kwunil eẽ / but margaleyõ asalaam walekum mein / me mein walekum asalaam
mii margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tii gii haal thii / me mein che ma damãã
thii / mii margaleyõ mii gẽ mein che tu shẽi tal bhei / te ma shẽi tal bhet /

ek lak masum mii mishaar shẽi tal bhet / me tasii keraa ek kiitab dit / tas
kiitab man futoaã / te me futo naa maõ keraa mein / te mii margale ek muth
shẽi tal bhet thii aur be takalii den /

me ek zangõ man ek masum pashil / so masum suth bazilaãs / shu masum rõs /
gii waxt shu masum rõs te shu gheriyũ uñilgal zangõ tsulẽis / masum gata suth
ga

muth shẽi tal ek masum luwel aãs / tasii hõm zor eis / mosum garliyaa aãs
lekin so masum shila hos / aur tas tal lahiib galil eis /

du kukõ tu khãas aur ek tsail twii mishaar gandzil eĩs / ek gheriyũ tsailan
chiir duẽis / me margaleyõ min tapus kiir che tu che pwein aã / me mein che

aa ma che pwein / mii margale ek piala che ail aur zo che pwe sharu kiir /
 te se mii keraa cheana pate gwel aur ek paleit daal ail aur me gwel kheil /
 ma gwel kha mutzilke mii margele mii keraa mein che tu muth gwel khein aa /
 me ta margale keraa mein che shukriyaa ma chupel thii /

ek genta patyo me ta margaleyo keraa mein che hii mii ge ijaazat dii /
 te ma utligal me ta margaleyo keraa mein che tii kohiste zib chichiyaa keraa
 shukriyaa / te ma ta bel baziige

English translation

In the morning I went to visit my friend. My friend said to me, "Come in."
 All (my) friends said "Asalam walekum." I said, "Walekum asalam."

My friend asked me, "Are you well?" I said, "I am well."

My friend said to me, "Sit on the bed." Then I sat on the bed.

A small child sat down beside me. I gave him a book. In the book were
 pictures. Then I said the names of the pictures.

Then my friend sat on another bed and we had a conversation.

I saw a child in a cradle. The child was sleeping. The child cried. When this
 child cried, then a woman having risen rocked the cradle. The child went back
 to sleep.

On another bed lay a child. She had a fever. The weather was hot but the child
 was shivering. And she had a bed cover over her.

Two hens ate crumbs and a goat was tied to a house pole. A woman milked the
 goat. My friend asked me, "You will drink tea?" I said, "Yes I'll drink
 tea." My friend brought a cup of tea and we began to drink tea.

Then, after tea, she brought roti and a plate of daal and I ate the food.

When I finished eating the food my friend said to me, "You will eat more
 food?" I said to my friend, "Thank you. I am full."

One hour later I said to my friend, "Please give me permission now."

Then having risen I said to my friend, "Thank you for teaching me Kohistani."

Then I went home.

VOCABULARY

bazil	'lie' (participle)	futo	'photo/picture'
dueis	'milk' (past)	kiitab	'book'
gandzil	'tie up' (participle)	lahiib	'bed cover'
luwel	'lie down'	shei	'bed'
pashil	'see' (participle)	zango	'cradle'
ros	'cry' (past)	twii	'house pole'
suth	'sleep' (past)		
takalii den	'converse'	kwun	'inside'
tsuleis	'rock' (past)		
tapus kar	'to answer'		

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR tsaurubilshō sabak

WEATHER

Here are three short dialogues about the weather.

Dialogue 1

ek maash:	aaz tsei garmii thii
muth maasha mein:	(gin) che aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu
samut maashe mein che:	aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
pat maashe mein che:	aaz azh nii den gin che az sugaa tsap nii hu thu
One man	It's very hot today.
Another man said:	Because these days it is the hot season.
First man said:	Perhaps it will rain today because there are rain clouds.
The other man said:	It won't rain today because the clouds are not good for rain.

Each line is said slowly. Listen and repeat.

Take the part of the second man in the dialogue.

1: aaz tsei garmii thii
2:

1: aaz azāā azh dashath gin che azhii tsap hu thu
2:

Now reverse roles.

1:
2: aaz dis garmiyāā mosum thu

1:
2: aaz azh nii den gin che azh sugaa tsap nii hu thu

Dialogue 2

ek maashe mein che:	aaz tso tu thu
muth maashe mein che:	aa wakei (che) shu mosum tua thu aur noshei ke khanō tal hiū hōm de the
samut maashe mein che:	aaz me tse bakul bakul zor sha the gin che aaz ma

tso shila hōs

One man said: It's very cold today.
 Another man said: Yes, that's right! This is cold weather and in
 the morning snow fell on the mountain.
 The first man said: Today I am wearing thick clothes because I am
 shivering a lot.

Each part of dialogue is said slowly for you to repeat.

Dialogue 3

ek maashe mein che: aaz tso azh de the
 muth maashe mein che: aa wakei aaz tso azh de the gin che khanun wif
 nikei thu aur rod blaak hu the
 samuth maashe mein che: aa agar rod blaak hulu te musaafarō keraa takliif hōn

One man said: There is a lot of rain today.
 Another man said: Yes, indeed! Today there is so much rain that it will
 fall on the mountains and the road will be blocked.
 The first man said: Yes. If the road is blocked then it will be difficult
 for travellers.

Fill in the responses.

ek maashe mein che:
 muth maashe mein che:
 samuth maashe mein che:

VOCABULARY

aaz	'today'
aaz din	'nowadays'
azh	'rain'
hiu	'snow/ice'
khan	'mountain'
musaafar	'travel'
tsap	'cloud'
